

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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WHOLE NUMBER 716.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

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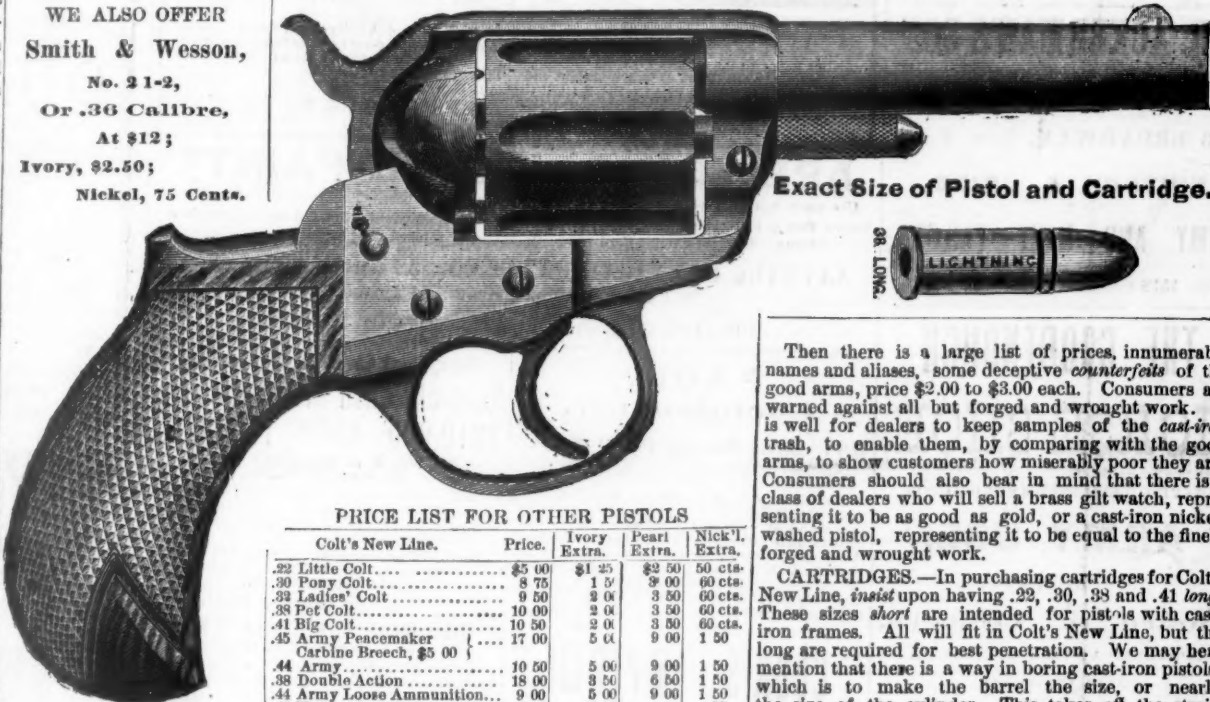
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41 Swamp Angel.....	7 00	2 00	3 00	50
32 Sharp's Triumph.....	5 00	1 50	2 50	50

Then there is a large list of prices, innumerable names and aliases, some deceptive *counterfeits* of the good arms, price \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Consumers are warned against all but forged and wrought work. It is well for dealers to keep samples of the *cast-iron* trash, to enable them, by comparing with the good arms, to show customers how miserably poor they are. Consumers should also bear in mind that there is a class of dealers who will sell a brass gilt watch, representing it to be as good as gold, or a cast-iron nickel-washed pistol, representing it to be equal to the finely forged and wrought work.

CARTRIDGES.—In purchasing cartridges for Colt's New Line, *insist* upon having .22, .30, .38 and .41 long. These sizes *short* are intended for pistols with cast-iron frames. All will fit in Colt's New Line, but the long are required for best penetration. We may here mention that there is a way in boring cast-iron pistols, which is to make the barrel the size, or nearly the size, of the cylinder. This takes off the strain so that cast-iron may stand it; but it *destroys* the penetration.

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mediate supervision.
We further state that every ticket, and part of
ticket, which had been sold, were represented in
the wheel, and that the drawing was fairly and
honestly conducted. We further state that we
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character of supervisors, whose sole duty was to
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ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

BY THE PRESIDENT.—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the final adjournment of the Forty-fourth Congress, without making the usual appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, presents an extraordinary occasion requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the Constitution to convene the Houses of Congress in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting;

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do by virtue of the power to this end in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 15th day of October next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1877, and the independence of the United States of America the 101st.

By the President—WM. M. EVARTS, Sec'y of State.
R. B. HAYES.

G. O. 40, H. Q. A., April 25, 1877.

The following regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned

I. The Quartermaster's Department will provide transportation in kind, when required, for officers and enlisted men on recruiting service, and for recruits, only in the following cases, to wit:

For Officers.

1. For journey to report to Superintendent, under orders detailing the officer on recruiting service.
2. For journey in conducting assigned recruits to regiments or stations.
3. For journey, under orders to rejoin recruiting service, after conducting recruits to regiments or stations, and
4. For journey to rejoin regiment or station when relieved from recruiting service.

For Enlisted Men.

5. For journey for regiment or station under orders to join the recruiting service.
6. For journey in conducting assigned recruits to regiments or stations.
7. For journey in returning to proper station after conducting recruits to regiments or stations, and
8. For journey in returning to regiment or station after having been relieved from recruiting service.

For Recruits.

II. Transportation will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department for recruits to regiments or stations after assignment thereto.

III. For recruits who, after assignment and before joining their regiments or stations, desert and are arrested and delivered to proper authority at any military post or recruiting station, transportation will be provided from that military post or station to such places as they may be sent; provided, that if arrested by an officer of the Army, transportation will be provided from the place of arrest; and provided further, that when deserters are arrested by or delivered to recruiting officers, the transportation, when necessary, may be provided by such officers, and paid for out of recruiting funds, the amount so paid to be reimbursed to the recruiting fund in all cases where the desertion is after assignment, from the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, by the Treasury Department, in the settlement of accounts therefor. The accounts will state that the amount was paid for the transportation of a deserter, assigned or unassigned, as the case may be.

IV. For all other journeys of officers and enlisted men on recruiting service, and of recruits, transportation will be provided by proper recruiting officers, and paid for from recruiting funds.

V. Transportation of rejected recruits, and of recruits who may desert before assignment, will not be provided and paid for by the Quartermaster's Department, except as provided for in par. III. of this order.

VI. Officers will be paid mileage by the Pay Department, in lieu of being furnished transportation in kind by the Quartermaster's Department, if they so elect, for all journeys specified in sub-divisions 1, 3, and 4, of par. I. of this order, except when travelling on a conveyance belonging to or chartered by the United States, or on a railroad on which the troops of the United States are by law to be transported free of charge, or at less than full rates, in which cases transportation in kind only can be furnished. See pars. 1 and 4 of G. O. 97, A. G. O., 1876.

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., May 3, 1877.

By and with the approval of the Secretary of War, the following orders will be observed:

When officers and soldiers die at temporary camps, or on detached service, and their bodies are not claimed by parents or parties who have a natural right to them for proper interment, the immediate commanding officer will cause the body to be decently coffined and transported for burial at the expense of the Quartermaster's Department to the nearest regular fort, barrack, or National Cemetery, the property of the United States, unless in the judgment of such commanding officer burial at the place of death be proper and right. A report in each case to be made to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

G. O. 4, DEPT. DAKOTA, March 17, 1877.

By Executive order of the 19th of February, 1877, the following described lands have been set apart and declared as a Military Reservation, viz:

Section No. 31, in Township 13, North, of Range 19, West, in the Territory of Montana.

G. O. 5, DEPT. DAKOTA, March 24, 1877.

Boards of officers called at Military posts in this Department to examine stores as delivered from the hands of carriers, will be denominated Receiving Boards, and not Boards of Survey. Proceedings of these Receiving Boards will be made in duplicate, will be complete when they shall have received the action of the post commander concerned, and will not be forwarded to these Hdqrs.

Should a Receiving Board find damage or deficiency in the stores presented by a carrier for delivery, the fact of such damage or deficiency will be forthwith reported by the Board to the post commander, who will then, immediately, convene a Board of Survey, to examine into and to set forth the circumstances of such damage or deficiency, to assess the amount and kind thereof, and to fix the responsibility therefor—under par. 1019, Revised Regulations.

Proceedings of Receiving Boards shall not be held to absolve any officers to whom property may be invoiced, from responsibility for damage or deficiency in the stores invoiced. Such officers shall, by personal observation, satisfy themselves of the exact condition of stores, and of the correctness of receipts to be given by them for such stores, before signing such receipts; and by those receipts, as signed by them, shall they be held responsible.

Receiving Boards or Boards of Survey will not hereafter be required to receive stores when obtained by purchase or direct from contractors. Such stores will be subject to the inspection by an officer, prescribed by G. O. 87, of 1873, from these Hdqrs. A certificate of such inspection, signed by the officer who made it, shall be attached to, or written on, the voucher for the stores before such voucher be forwarded for payment. The certificate of inspection will not be held to absolve any officer receiving stores from contractors or by purchase, from responsibility for their proper quantity. Before giving receipts for them, he must assure him-

self that the quantity which he receipts for, has actually been received by him.

G. O. 6, DEPT. DAKOTA, April 5, 1877.

The action taken recently by a Gen. Court-martial and also by a Garrison Court-martial, in this Dept., in sustaining pleas in bar of trial, interposed by enlisted men, upon the ground that the courts for their respective trials had been ordered by their respective accusers, indicates that an erroneous view prevails among certain officers and enlisted men as to the provisions of the 72d Article of War. It is therefore announced, for the information of all parties concerned, that the 72d Article of War applies only to commissioned officers.

G. O. 7, DEPT. DAKOTA, April 13, 1877.

Under the requirements of G. O. 33, c. s., from the Hdqrs of the Army, Fort Snelling, Minn., is announced as the Depot, for this Department, for prisoners sentenced to confinement in the Leavenworth Military Prison.

G. O. 12, DEPT. PLATTE, April 26, 1877.

In compliance with the provisions of G. O. 33, c. s., Hdqrs of the Army, A. G. O., the post of Omaha Bks. Neb., is hereby designated as a depot to which all prisoners who may be sentenced to confinement in the Leavenworth Military Prison will be sent from the several posts in the Department.

G. O. 2, DEPT. TEXAS, May 2, 1877.

The following posts are designated as depots at which prisoners sentenced to confinement in the Leavenworth Military Prison may be collected from the several posts in the Department: Those from Forts Clark, Concho, Davis, Duncan, McKavett, Stockton, and San Felipe, at the post of San Antonio; those from Fort McIntosh and Ringgold Bks at Fort Brown; those from Fort Griffin at Fort Richardson. Prisoners will only be forwarded from the depots to the Military Prison by order from these Hdqrs.

G. O. 23, M. D. A., May 3, 1877.

In compliance with G. O. 42, Hdqrs of the Army, dated Washington, May 1, 1877, the Commanding General hereby announces the addition to the Military Division of the Atlantic, of the Department of the Gulf, embracing the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and the parts of Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee River. A return of the troops stationed in the Department of the Gulf on the 30th ultimo, will be forwarded to these Headquarters by the Department Commander.

CIRCULAR, M. D. A., May 2, 1877.

The following letter from the Hdqrs of the Army is published for the information of all concerned:

"HDQRS OF THE ARMY,
"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON, May 1, 1877."
"To the Commanding General, MU. Div. of Atlantic, N. Y. City:
"SIR: Referring to your endorsement of April 20, 1877, forwarding communication from certain officers of Artillery stationed at the Washington Arsenal, recommending that the capes of overcoats for enlisted men of that arm of service be lined with scarlet cloth, and so issued to the men; I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of War has approved a recommendation of the General of the Army that the overcoats be lined, as requested, so as to correspond with the trimmings of the uniform—the present stock of overcoats is exhausted.
"The papers have been sent to the Quartermaster General. Very respectfully, etc.,
"E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General."

G. O. 2, DEPT. N. M., April 18, 1877.

The District Commander, Col. Hatch, has the pleasure of announcing to the command the following successful expeditions against hostile Indians in the District, in which the conduct of the troops is deserving of commendation:

Sept. 15, 1876.—Capt. H. Carroll, 9th Cavalry, with twenty-five enlisted men of his company (F) from Fort Selden, N. M., followed a party of hostile Indians with stolen stock, and after a march of nearly two hundred miles, overtook them. One Indian was killed and others are known to have died of wounds. Eleven animals were captured.

Jan. 24, 1877.—Lieut. H. H. Wright, 9th Cavalry, with a detachment of eleven men of Co. C, 9th Cavalry, from Fort Bayard, N. M., struck the trail of a party of hostile Indians (largely outnumbering the strength of the detachment) near the Florida Mountains, and after a rapid pursuit overtook them. Five Indians were killed, a number wounded, and six horses captured. The detachment marched 256 miles.

Jan. 28, 1877.—Capt. C. D. Beyer, 9th Cavalry, with his company (C) and Capt. M. Cooney, 9th Cavalry, with a detachment of ten men of his company (A) struck the trail of a party of about 25 hostile Indians near the Bosen Grande Mountains, and rapidly following it, came upon the Indian camp. After a short engagement the Indians fled. Four animals were captured and the entire trappings of the camp and a large amount of supplies were destroyed. The command marched 216 miles.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.
CHANGES OF STATIONS.

As soon as Surg. W. H. Forwood has disposed of public property in his charge at Raleigh, N. C., he will proceed to Columbia, S. C., for duty (S. O. 83, D. S.).

A. Surg. W. H. King, M. D., is assigned to duty at Cheyenne Agency, D. T. (S. O. 55, D. D.).

Major J. R. Wasson, P. D., is assigned to duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, and will report to Chief Paymaster of Dept. (S. O. 79, D. T.).

A. Surg. A. C. Girard, M. D., is assigned to duty at Ft. Randall, and will relieve A. A. Surg. S. S. Turner. Surg. Turner will proceed, without delay, to Fort Buford for assignment to duty with the troops detached at Fort Peck and Fort Buford (S. O. 54, D. D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are announced: Capt. J. V. Furey, Q. M., will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Platte for assignment, to relieve Capt. E. B. Kirk, A. Q. M., of the charge of the Q. M. Depot at Omaha, Neb. Capt. Kirk, on being relieved, will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty in connection with construction of new posts on the Yellowstone. The Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Texas will designate an officer to temporarily relieve Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., of his duties at Fort Brown, Texas. Capt. Forsyth will report in person to the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. Atlantic for assignment, to relieve Capt. T. J. Eckerson, A. Q. M., of his duties at Fort Adams, R. I. Capt. Eckerson will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Texas for duty as Post Q. M. at Fort Brown, Texas (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

DETACHED SERVICE.

Captain L. S. Babbitt, Chief Ord. Officer of Dept., will proceed to Fort Vancouver and inspect property pertaining to the Ord. Dept. at that post. Capt. Babbitt will proceed to Fort Canby and Stevens, to inspect magazines and property pertaining to the Ord. Dept. at these posts (S. O. 36, D. C.).

Capt. H. Bell, C. S., Chief C. S., will accompany the Dept. Comdr. to Forts Walla Walla and Lapwai, availing himself of this opportunity to inspect the Subsistence Dept. at these posts (S. O. 37, D. C.).

Majors R. H. Towler and G. H. Weeks, Q. M., members G. C. M. Fort Colville, Wash. T., May 7 (S. O. 39, D. C.).

Capt. J. H. Bartholf, A. Surg., member G. C. M. Camp Harney, Ore., May 5 (S. O. 41, D. C.).

1st Lieut. J. C. Mallory, Engineer Corps, will proceed to Monterey, Cal. On completion of his duties he will return to his station (S. O. 38, M. D. P.).

A. A. Surg. V. Biart will report to 2d Lieut. F. H. Hathaway, R. Q. M., 5th Infantry, to accompany, as medical officer, a detachment of 5th Infantry and the laundresses and officers' families of that regiment to Tongue River, M. T. (S. O. 85, D. M.).

Brig.-Gen. G. Crook will repair to Washington, D. C., and report at Hdqrs of the Army, on business connected with the public service (S. O. 36, D. N. M.).

Major C. B. Comstock, C. E., will report to the Secretary of War (S. O., May 3, W. D.).

A. Surg. C. L. Heizmann will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for temporary duty during the illness of A. Surg. Brown (S. O. 69, M. D. A.).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, Post Chaplain A. Wright, Omaha Bks, Neb. (S. O. 56, D. P.).

One month and twelve days, A. Surg. C. De Witt (S. O., May 7, W. D.).

Four months, with permission to go beyond sea, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Reynolds, C. E. (S. O., May 5, W. D.).

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The troops in this Dept. will be paid to include the muster of April 30, as follows: At Camps McDowell and Verde, and Fort Whipple, A. T., by Major R. Smith, P. D.; at Camps Apache, Bowie, Grant, Thomas, and Lowell, A. T., including the companies and detachments in the field, in southern and south eastern Arizona, by Major J. R. Roche, P. D.; at Fort Yuma, Cal., and Camp Mojave, A. T., by Major W. M. Maynard, P. D. (S. O. 36, D. A.).

Major J. P. Willard and Major A. S. Towar, P. D., will pay the troops stationed in the District, to April 30, 1877, as follows: Major Willard will make payments at Forts Marcy, Union, and Wingate, N. M.; Major Towar will make payments at Forts Craig, Bayard, Selden, and Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 31, D. N. M.).

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stewd F. De Land will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Platte for duty (S. O. 36, M. D. M.).

Hosp. Stewd J. M. McKenzie, now at the Presidio of San Francisco awaiting assignment, will report to the C. O. Point San José for duty at that post, relieving Hosp. Stewd E. Prinz. Stewd Prinz, upon being relieved, will comply with par. 1, S. O. 74, Hdqrs Army, A. G. O. (S. O. 37, M. D. P.).

Hosp. Stewd F. L. Bishop will be relieved from duty at Raleigh, N. C., and will then proceed to Morganton, N. C., for duty (S. O. 83, D. S.).

Hosp. Stewd T. Hills instead of repairing to Fort Sill, I. T., as directed in par. 1, S. O. 82, from these Hdqrs, will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 86, D. M.).

Hosp. Stewd E. Jacoby, now at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., awaiting orders, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for duty at that post (S. O. 96, M. D. A.).

Ord. Sergt. D. Porter (late Sergt. Co. F, 10th Inf.) will proceed to Fort Duncan, Texas, for duty (S. O., May 3, W. D.).

Hosp. Stewd E. M. Tracey will proceed without delay to Washington Arsenal, D. C., and report for duty to Lieut.-Col. W. H. French, 2d Artillery, commanding at that station (S. O. 99, M. D. A.).

Ord. Sergt. J. Weaver (late 1st Sergt. Battery A, 5th Artillery) will proceed to Key West, Fla., for assignment to duty at Ft. Jefferson, Fla. (S. O., May 7, W. D.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 5, 1877:

Co. H, 6th Infantry, from Fort Stevenson, D. T., to Fort Buford, D. T.
Co. H, 16th Infantry, from Monroe, La., to Jackson, Miss.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H., Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Ore.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. C. C. Cresson will report to C. O. Camp Halleck, Nev., for duty with his company, I (S. O. 37, M. D. P.).

Detached Service.—3d Lieut. G. B. Backus, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Colville, Wash. T., May 7 (S. O. 39, D. C.).

Capt. C. Bendire, 1st Lieut. G. B. Bacon, 2d Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright, members, G. C.-M. Camp Harney, Ore., May 3 (S. O. 41, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. G. S. Hoyle, Fort Klamath, Ore., to take effect upon arrival of 2d Lieut. Wittich at the post (S. O. 36, D. C.).

Confirmed.—The telegraphic instructions to 1st Lieut. A. O. Brodie, Fort Walla Walla, extending for twenty-three days the leave of absence granted him (S. O. 40, D. C.).

Exercise.—Capt. E. V. Sumner will take his company up along the Pacific coast, for exercise, early in May. He will probably go by way of San Rafael, and strike out over the mountains, following along the coast to Point Arenas, when a move will be made inland to Lake county, to give the men a chance to fish for a week along the borders of Clear Lake.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters, A. B. D. E. Ft. Sanders, W. T.; I. K. Ft. Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. C. Rawolle, member, G. C.-M. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., by S. O. 27, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 56, D. P.).

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. Ft. G. Fort Laramie, W. T.; H. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. A. Moore, Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 56, D. P.).

Until further orders, on account of sickness, 1st Lieut. J. P. Walker (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. H. K. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. E. F. I. M. Camp Robinson.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. F. L. Shoemaker, extended two months (S. O., May 7, W. D.).

One month, to apply for extension of five months, 1st Lieut. C. M. Callahan, Camp Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 57, D. P.).

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks., Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. E. W. Ward, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 56, D. P.).

1st Lieut. E. W. Ward is granted permission to leave limits of Dept. of Platte, under S. O. 56, May 1, from Hdqrs of that Dept., granting him one month's leave of absence on Surg. certificate (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.
* In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

Detached Service.—The C. O. Presidio of San Francisco and Angel Island, Cal., will send to Fort Yuma, Cal., in charge of 1st Lieut. H. P. Perrine, all enlisted men and laundresses at their posts for the 6th Cav., 8th Inf., and companies of the 13th Inf. serving in Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 40, M. D. P.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters,* and B. E. G. I. K. L. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Totten, D. T.; F. Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.
* In the field.

Detached Service.—Col. S. D. Sturgis, with the Lieut.-Col., 2d Major, the Regimental Staff Officers, the Non-commissioned Staff, and Cos. A, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M of his regiment, and the Medical Officers and Hospital Stewards heretofore designated for field service with this column, will march, via Fort Buford, to Tongue River, and there report for field service to Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Inf. (S. O. 55, D. D.).

Restored.—In the case of Private F. Angel, Co. I, the proceedings and findings to the specification are approved. The proceedings and findings to the charge are disapproved. The statement of the prisoner, which must be considered in connection with his plea, clearly shows that the escape charged could not have been prevented, and that it was not effected by his connivance, nor made possible by a criminal neglect. The sentence is disapproved. Private Angel will be released from confinement, and restored to duty.

Challenge.—In the case of Corporal J. B. Ascoug, Co. D, the proceedings are disapproved. The prisoner interposed a challenge to a member of the court, upon the ground that he preferred the charges against him. This challenge was improperly overruled. If an officer prefers charges against a soldier, it is to be inferred that he does so upon his judgment that the offences alleged have been committed, otherwise he would not

be justified in preferring them. Corporal Ascoug will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

Major Reno.—The following is the order of the Secretary of War mitigating the sentence of dismissal in the case of this officer:

The proceedings in this case, WAR DEPARTMENT, May 8, 1877. The 10th Article of War, to the Secretary of War, have been most carefully considered, and have been submitted to the President, who approves the finding and sentence, but is pleased to mitigate the latter to suspension from rank and pay for two years from the 18th of May, 1877. Major Reno's conduct toward the wife of an absent officer and in using the whole force of his power as commanding officer of the post to gratify his resentment against her cannot be too strongly condemned. But, after long deliberation upon all the circumstances of the case as shown in the record of the trial, it is thought that his offences, grave as they are, do not warrant the sentence of dismissal and all its consequences upon one who has for twenty years borne the reputation of a brave man and an honorable officer, and has maintained that reputation upon the battlefields of the Rebellion and in contests with Indians. The President has therefore modified the sentence, and it is hoped that Major Reno will appreciate the clemency thus shown him, as well as the very reprehensible character of the acts of which he was found guilty.

GEORGE M. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. K. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; F. scouting.

Excluding Evidence.—In the case of Private W. Root, Co. F, the court erred in excluding evidence offered as to alleged circumstances tending to extenuate the offence and mitigate punishment, particularly as the sentence for desertion is discretionary with courts-martial. In its action in excluding this testimony the court was inconsistent. After first having heard throughout the testimony of a witness as to these matters for the defence, it refused to hear the testimony of a second witness to the same effect, on the ground of irrelevancy, and then heard the testimony of a witness adduced by the prosecution in rebuttal of this evidence which it had already declared irrelevant. Courts-martial which aim to do substantial justice should always listen to evidence in mitigation of punishment. With the exception indicated, the proceedings are approved. Inasmuch as the excluded evidence, even if true, would only have palliated, not excused, the offence, the sentence is approved, but reduced, as far as relates to confinement, to two years. As mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed.

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. K. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.
* In the field.

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters, and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; I. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, to take effect when his services can be spared, 1st Lieut. L. H. Orleman, Fort Duncan, Texas (S. O. 81, D. T.).

Until the date the acceptance of his resignation shall take effect, 1st Lieut. T. J. Spencer (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

Resigned.—The resignation of 1st Lieut. T. J. Spencer has been accepted by the President, to take effect six months after the date of the confirmation of his reappointment as 1st Lieut. (S. O., May 8, W. D.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Preble, Me.; D. I. Fort Independence, Mass.

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Bat. I, stationed at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., will be increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 95, M. D. A.).

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. H. L. Ft. McHenry, Md.; B. Ft. Foote, Md.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. E. F. G. I. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

Detached Service.—Capts. J. I. Rodgers, J. E. Wilson, 1st Lieuts. J. C. Scantling, A. C. Taylor, 2d Lieuts. L. Niles, E. D. Hoyle, members, and 1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort McHenry, Md., May 7 (S. O. 97, M. D. A.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. E. L. Huggins will join his battery at Washington Arsenal, Washington, D. C. (S. O. 84, D. S.).

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Bat. F, stationed at Washington Arsenal, D. C., will be increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 97, M. D. A.).

New Arms.—The C. O. Bat. H will turn in to the Washington Arsenal, D. C., the old arms and equipments now in use by his battery, as soon as new arms and equipments have been issued to the battery by the Ord. Dept. (S. O. 99, M. D. A.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; G. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Change of Station.—Par. 4, S. O. 78, from these Hdqrs, is modified so as to direct 1st Lieut. R. D. Potts to return to Fort Wood, N. Y. H., on the completion of the duty imposed upon him by said orders (S. O. 96, M. D. A.).

Detached Service.—The C. O. Madison Bks, N. Y., will detail an officer of his command to conduct to Fort Niagara, N. Y., the detachment of Bat. B referred to in par. 2, S. O. 95, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 98, M. D. A.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. Ft. Stevens, Ore.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Wrangell, Alaska; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Leave of Absence.—Col. H. J. Hunt, further extended to June 20, 1877 (S. O., May 3, W. D.).

Jurisdiction.—In the case of Private T. Sullivan, Bat. H, tried by a G. C.-M., the proceedings of which

are promulgated in Orders 46, current series, Key West Bks, Fla., the specification to the 2d charge is in substance that the prisoner disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, he being in the execution of his office. The offense specified is clearly one under the 21st Article of War. Garrison courts have no jurisdiction of such offences. The proceedings are disapproved and the sentence set aside (S. O. 81, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. B. C. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; D. B. Ft. Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.
† In the field.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. H. G. I. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga, Ga.; H. Ellijay, Ga.

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. F. G. H. Jackson Barracks, La.; D. St. Martinsville, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. X. Baton Rouge Bks, La.
* New Orleans, La., temporary duty.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. H. Gageby will inspect at St. Martinsville, La., certain Q. M. stores, clothing camp and garrison equipage (S. O. 71, D. G.)

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Ft. Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. H. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.
* In the field.

Cantonment Reno.—About the 5th April something of a tragical scene was enacted in the vicinity of this camp. As a train was proceeding from here to Fort Fetterman with logs one of the escort deserted, and, in company with two citizens, set out for the Black Hills. After leaving the column, about noon, they saw at some distance a party of mounted men whom they supposed to be miners. As they were carelessly walking along they were suddenly attacked by 13 Indians, who fired upon them from an ambush. The discharge killed one of the party and wounded the others. The deserter, who was shot in the shoulder, placed himself behind the body of his fallen companion; thus sheltered, he fired repeatedly at the savages. Then seeing a hole some 50 feet from where he lay, he succeeded in creeping to it and obtaining shelter from the Indians' fire. The other man, who had been struck in the leg, attempted to follow. In doing so he was shot in the head and killed. Night coming on soon after, the soldier remained until daybreak, when, seeing that the enemy was still lurking about, he kept his position all that day and the following night. On the morning of the second day he ventured from his concealment, and found the bodies of his comrades mutilated and scalped. The scalps were not taken away, but left semi-detached, hanging from the head. This is the custom of Indians about to return to the agency, it being, of course, not to their interest to come in on a mission of peace bearing in their hands reeking scalps. Searching about, the deserter found a few beans scattered on the ground, probably from the subsistence stores of the unfortunate miners. These constituted his food until he reached a mail party who were in camp some 15 miles from this post. The party referred to brought him as a prisoner. Being immediately taken to the hospital he was examined by the surgeon, who found that a bullet had passed through his shoulder, inflicting a flesh wound. A party of ten men and one officer has been despatched to the ground in order to bury the bodies and take possession of any property or papers the Indians may have left.

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. G. Mitchell, A. D. C., will accompany the Div. Comdr. to Fort Monroe, Va., and return (S. O. 97, M. D. A.)

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Court of Inquiry.—At the request of Capt. W. S. Worth a Court of Inquiry is constituted to assemble at Camp Apache, A. T., May 7, to investigate the circumstances relating to allegations made by J. P. Clum, U. S. Indian Agent at the San Carlos Reservation, against Capt. Worth. Detail for the Court: Major J. R. Roche, P. D.; Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M.; Capt. C. Porter, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. Wilhelm, Adj., 8th Inf., Recorder (S. O. 37, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

Leave of Absence.—Eight months, 1st Lieut. W. B. Pease (S. O., May 7, W. D.)

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. B. Ft. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.
† In the field.

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hall lock, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. F. A. Smith, Camp Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 40, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. B. H. G. K. Ft. New Orleans, La.; I. Vicksburg, Miss.; C. Baton Rouge, La.; F. Little Rock, Ark.

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. G. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff; I. Fort Laramie, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., is charged with the office duties of the Chief and Depot C. S. during Capt. Bell's temporary absence (S. O. 37, D. C.)

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and G. M. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. E. Mobile, Ala.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; A. E. Huntsville, Ala.

Change of Station.—This regiment is transferred from the Dept. of Gulf to Dept. of Missouri, subject to assignment by the Div. Comdr. The regiment will be sent to Fort Leavenworth (G. O. 45, H. Q. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. E. Cushman, New Orleans, La.; Ten days, 1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer, New Orleans, La. (S. O. 67, D. G.)

Ten days, Capt. C. R. Layton, New Orleans, La. (S. O. 68, D. G.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. I. K. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; E. Morganton, N. C.; A. K. Greenville, S. C.

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; C. Fort Rice, D. T.; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Ore.; B. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Ore.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—Major E. C. Mason, A. A. Insp.-Gen., 2d Lieut. E. S. Farrow, H. L. Bailey, members, G. C.-M. Fort Colville, Wash. T., May 7 (S. O. 39, D. C.)

Major E. C. Mason, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will make inspection of Fort Colville, W. T., and returning to his station via Fort Lapwai, I. T., he will also thoroughly inspect that post (S. O. 40, D. C.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Rheem, 2d Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, members, and Capt. G. M. Downey, J. A. of G. C.-M. Camp Harney, Ore., May 3 (S. O. 41, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; G. H. I. K. Glendive Creek, M. T.; E. Ft. Cantonment Tongue River.

Change of Station.—The companies of this regiment heretofore detached to the Dept. of Dakota will be relieved as soon as their services can be spared, preferably before July 1, and ordered back to their posts on the Northern lakes, reporting on arrival to the Com. Gen. Div. of Atlantic (G. O. 45, H. Q. A.)

G. C.-M.—In reviewing proceedings of a G. C.-M. on enlisted men of this regiment recently, Gen. Terry remarks: Under special authority from these Headquarters, the foregoing cases were sent directly to the court for trial, in view of the great delay which would have been caused by pursuing the usual course. When such authority is granted, care should be taken to see that the pleadings are in legal form, and the alleged offences charged under the appropriate Article of War. It is further remarked that, the method of examination of witnesses adopted by the Judge-Advocate, as it appears of record, is one to be condemned. The records of the several cases indicate that the witnesses, having been sworn, proceeded to recite a statement of such knowledge as they possessed, touching the case on trial, without such testimony being elicited by interrogatories. The duty of the Judge-Advocate is to examine the witnesses, and to record fully all questions and answers.

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. E. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. F. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Promoted.—2d Lieut. O. L. Wieting to be 1st Lieut., vice Taylor, dismissed, which carries him to Co. H, Fort Gibson, Ind. T. (S. O. 84, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. Ft. Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

Transfers.—1st Lieut. G. E. Albee from Co. C to Co. D; 1st Lieut. A. C. Markley from Co. D to Co. C; Lieut. Markley will join his new company (S. O., May 5, W. D.)

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 5, 1877.

Major J. R. Mears (retired)—Died April 26, 1877, at Madison, Wis.

2d Lieut. W. C. Roundy, 8th Infantry—Cashiered May 2, 1877.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, May 8: Lieut.-Col. H. W. Wessells, U. S. A.; Col. Delos B. Sacket, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. C. White, 1st Art.

Military Prison.—On the recommendation of the Governor of Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., the following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: D. Biggs, May 3; J. H. Gage, May 3; J. Cauty, May 4; W. T. Early, May 4; J. Brady, May 4; H. A. Graves, May 5; J. H. Phelps, May 5; J. McDermott, May 6; C. Williams, May 7; J. W. Brewer, May 8; D. Diggs, May 8; E. Sheely, May 9; F. A. Ross, May 11; F. Clark, May 12, 1877 (S. O. 83, D. M.)

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

We have good reason to state that the "backbone" of the Indian war is broken, and that the operations of Generals Crook and Miles have resulted in an unconditional surrender of the Sioux, and they will be removed to a reservation early in the summer. The details of the surrender of

CRAZY HORSE'S BAND,

which took place May 6, at Camp Robinson, are given by the *Herald* telegram as follows: Lieut. Clark, of General Crook's staff, met the party about seven miles north of the agency and was presented to Crazy Horse by Red Cloud. After smoking a peace pipe, Crazy Horse seated himself on the ground and said: "I want to shake hands while seated, because that means our peace shall last." He then presented Lieut. Clark to the principal chiefs and head men who came up to shake hands. A war bonnet, scalp, shirt, pony and buffalo robe were then given Lieutenant Clark as an earnest of good will, and the village resumed its march for the agency, arriving at two o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. Mackenzie ordered the surrendered Indians to go into camp on a little space below the agency buildings. First came Red Cloud and the company of Indian soldiers in Government service, next Crazy Horse and his warriors, and finally the herds and pack animals. The lodges were soon put up, and the work of counting the Indians and taking away their guns commenced. There are more than twelve hundred Indians under five chiefs—namely, Crazy Horse, Little Hawk, Little Big Man, Bull Hawk and Bad Road. The animals surrendered number between 2,300 and 2,500 and are all in very good order. Among them are a considerable percentage of American horses and mules. The lodges are not in good condition; many are badly worn and some quite useless. Crazy Horse is very tactful, and has the reputation of never saying anything. His face is very dogged and resolute, bearing out the impression that he is a stranger to fear. Little Hawk, the second in command, is a handsome chief. His father received from President Monroe in 1817 a silver medal which the son yet wears. Little Big Man, the third chief, is the same who threatened the lives of the Black Hills Commissioners at this place in 1875. Many of Crazy Horse's band have never been on an agency until the present movement. The guns turned in include the latest patterns of breech-loading arms of precision, but the Winchester was apparently the favorite. Of these Crazy Horse himself turned in three and Little Hawk two.

ALASKA.

A PRESS despatch says that the Americans of Alaska are much discouraged by the withdrawal of the troops. Trouble with the Indians and other lawless people is predicted. How far these statements originate in the natural disapproval with which traders always look upon the withdrawal of Government custom from their neighborhood, as shown whenever a post is broken up, remains to be seen.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MILES.

Six companies of the Eleventh Infantry, four of the First Infantry and eleven of the Seventh Cavalry left Bismarck, D. T., to join the column under command of General Miles. The infantry went by steamer and the cavalry are marching.

THE TOWN OF "MILES."

General Miles has sent a communication to Governor Potts, of this Territory, advising his action upon Miles' proposition, some time since submitted to the War Department (but not yet acted upon) in favor of the permanent establishment of the town of Miles up on the Tongue River reservation. The town is growing; stocks of goods are there, and the citizens now have a representative here who visits the Governor asking the organization of Custer county, in which the town is located. That a large population will this season locate upon the Tongue and Big Horn cannot be doubted, and with such settlement, the construction and occupation of the posts and offensive movements against the Sioux, we cannot question that the end of the Sioux war is at hand. The new posts will be built of hewn logs, matched, and lined with building paper, for the construction of which 600 carpenters are now on the way up the Yellowstone.

AN INDIAN REGIMENT.

Commissioner Smith is quite enthusiastic for the adoption of a military system among the Sioux, and will urge the President to recommend Congress at the extra session to authorize the experiment by placing a paragraph in the Army Appropriation bill providing for a regimental organization of the 1,000 Indians now authorized to be enlisted as scouts.

The following officers of the Army and Navy have registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week: Generals T. L. Crittenden and J. G. Barnard, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Webster Doty, Ensign Jno. O. Nicholson, Paymaster John Furey, and Asst. Eng. Jas. P. Mickley, U. S. Navy.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G., Jas. H. Watmough.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor I. Hanscom.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. E. Caldwell.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. K. M. Mulhally.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.
Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, " Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.
Commodore John C. Febiger, " Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.
Captain Clark H. Wells, " League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Alarm, at New York, has been ordered to Newport, R. I.

THE monitor Mahopac arrived at Port Royal May 5, from the Savannah River.

THE Monongahela arrived at New York on the 7th May, from Baltimore.

THE monitor Manhattan arrived at Port Royal on the 7th May, from the Savannah River.

THE Tallapoosa arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 4th May.

THE Supply was placed in commission at New York May 2.

THE Powhatan and Dictator arrived at League Island May 7th, having left Port Royal on the 1st. Calm weather was experienced all the way.

THE Lackawanna was at Mazatlan April 18, and on the arrival of the steamer from Panama due the next day, expected to proceed to Pichilique for coal, and thence to Acapulco.

THE Huron was at Port au Spain, Trinidad, April 7, having arrived there on the 3rd. She expected to reach La Guayra about the 10th of May, and then go along the coast to Aspinwall.

THE Gettysburg was at Constantinople April 15, and expected to remain there until the arrival of the *Vandalia* late in the month, and then to go to Genoa for the purpose of resuming her special duties.

COMMODORE JOHN GUEST relieved Captain Earl English of the command of the Portsmouth, N. H. Navy-yard on the 4th May. The latter continues at the Yard as Captain.

THE torpedo-boat Midge was sold at auction at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, May 5. The *Midge*, which is a cigar-shaped vessel, 45 feet long, brought but \$250. She was built by the Confederates, and when first launched went to the bottom with a crew of six men on board.

MR. WILLIAM C. ZANTZINGER, late Secretary to Rear-Admiral Reynolds, arrived at Washington on the 3rd May, from Hong Kong, China, having been condemned by medical survey. Mr. A. K. Bayler, clerk to Commander-in-Chief, was promoted to the Secretaryship.

WHILE the Tennessee was at Labuan on February 23, the usual national salute was fired, in which the authorities of the place united. Unfortunately, in the latter salute, an artilleryman was killed by the premature discharge of the piece. A purse of \$223 was immediately made up by the officers and crew of the *Tennessee* for the benefit of the widow of the deceased.

COMPLAINTS are made by naval officers recently returned from Japanese waters against Mr. Van Buren, American Consul at Kanagawa, who is charged with immoral and scandalous practices, and general dereliction of consular duties. He is also charged with imposing unusual and cruel sentences upon such American seamen as may be brought before him for judgment. Van Buren will be remembered in connection with an angry controversy with Minister Jay, during the Vienna Exposition, when that gentleman was Minister to Austria.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed the Board of Visitors to attend the Annual Examination June 11th, 1877, at the U. S. Naval Academy: Commodore R. H. Wyman, U. S. Navy; General R. P. Buckland, Fremont, Ohio; Brig.-General W. H. Emory, U. S. Army; Hon. Caleb A. Curtis, Boston, Mass.; Prof. Wm. G. Hammond, Iowa City, Iowa; Right Rev. W. J. Kip, D.D., P. E. Bishop California, San Francisco; Prof. S. F. Quimby, Rochester, New York; Hon. L. C. Houk, Tennessee; Captain Samuel R. Franklin, U. S. Navy; Pay Director Geo. F. Cutter, U. S. Navy; Hon. Joseph A. Leonard, Rochester, Minnesota.

THE Tennessee arrived at Yokohama April 12, one week from Hong Kong. The *Alert* was in port.

Rear-Admiral Reynolds reports the death of Commander J. D. Marvin, on the 10th of April, and says: "I can only express the profound regret which is felt by all of us, his brother-officers, at this untimely ending of a life of great usefulness and of greater promise; and to say further that the fine character and unblemished honor of the deceased are without reproach to the last." The body of Commander Marvin has been sent to the United States in charge of Lieut. G. B. Livingston.

COMMODORE BENJAMIN J. TOTTEN, of the United States Navy (retired), died at New Bedford, Mass., May 9, at the age of seventy-one years. Commodore Totten was a native of the West Indies. He was appointed to the Navy from New York, March 4, 1823; assigned for duty in the Mediterranean squadron in 1827, promoted to passed midshipman 1830, assigned to the *Dolphin* of the Pacific squadron, commissioned as lieutenant in 1834, as commander 1855; commanded the sloop *Vincennes* on the coast of Africa from 1858 to 1860, the storeship *Brandywine*, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1861 and 1862; commissioned commodore 1862, commanded the Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford, in 1864 and 1865; Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, 1866 to 1868.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN L. WORDEN, commanding the Naval force on the European Station, in a despatch dated at Villefranche, April 26, reports that the *Trenton*, to which he transferred his flag April 19, would sail for Smyrna in about ten days. The *Vandalia* had been sent to Constantinople, the *Marion* to Smyrna, and the *Alliance* to Syria. While the ships were in the harbor of Villefranche they were drilled and exercised in squadron and thoroughly inspected. On the 13th April H. B. M. ship *Sultan*, Captain H. R. H., the Duke of Edinburgh, commanding, arrived in the harbor, escorted by the French fleet, under command of Vice Admiral Jaurigiberry, and Rear Admiral Jongueires. The French sloops were the iron-clads *Richelieu*, (flag of Vice Admiral); *Magnanime*, (flag of Rear Admiral); *Provence*, *Savoie*, *Couronne*, *Revanche* and the *Bisson*, torpedo vessel, and *Desair*, despatch vessel. The *Sultan* came to Villefranche to take on board His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, who embarked April 20th, under all the honors customary upon such occasions from ships-of-war in the harbor. In the afternoon of the same day the Prince was received on board the *Trenton*. The *Sultan*, with His Royal Highness, sailed the evening of the 23d, for Naples, all the ships being illuminated as she passed out of the harbor.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Gibraltar, April 12, 1877, says: "The *Trenton* arrived here at 12 last night. How glad we would be to say, 'all safe and sound on board!' but the death of our noble shipmate, Edward Foster, Pay Inspector U. S. N., has cast a gloom over all on board. He had for the past month enjoyed better health than was usual for him, but it seems his hopes—heartily indulged in by every one on board—of its continuance, were too ruthlessly crushed. He went ashore April 7, at Lisbon, to attend to some business pertaining to his office, and in returning was overtaken and thoroughly drenched by the daily afternoon shower. He was at once attacked by asthma and acute croupous pneumonia, to which he succumbed on the morning of April 11. He will be buried here to-morrow, and those who follow him to his grave from the *Trenton* will do it not as the 'usual token of respect,' but as the last tribute they can pay to one who delighted in making all about him happy. His was one of those happy spirits which men seldom meet, but when met are never forgotten, and many of us who had known him but four weeks already entertained toward him an affection seldom won by years of friendship. Mr. A. J. Bartlett, late Mr. Foster's clerk, is Acting Paymaster of the ship. Despite the loss (temporarily) of the after low-pressure engine, the ship steamed easily 8 to 10 knots, and shows herself to be equal to the most sanguine expectations. The *Alliance* left Lisbon a few hours before the *Trenton*, and reached Gibraltar at 7.30 A.M. this morning."

IN THE JOURNAL of March 31, we gave an account of the visit of Admiral Reynolds to Bangkok, Siam, and his interview with the King. A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from Bangkok, Jan. 30, adds the following particulars: On the 10th inst. the King gave an audience to the American officers, which was distinguished by the attendance of an unusually large number of the officials and nobility of Siam. Carriages of European manufacture and style were provided by his Majesty to convey the entire party of officers from the hotel to the palace. The sun's rays, even at this midwinter season, were exceedingly oppressive, and the procession of carriages raised clouds of dust from the mud-constructed roads. At the palace grounds the party were saluted by a regiment of infantry and cavalry and a discharge of guns from the artillery in the park. Crowds of tawny and nearly naked men, women, and children thronged every available space along the passage way within the city walls, and watched with curiosity the movements of the foreigners. The officers were detained in the reception-room, which was about the size of a spacious New York parlor, for the space of 45 minutes, and were entertained by several of the kinsmen and attendants of the King, who conversed fluently in English and served to the visitors cigars and tea. A flourish of trumpets, preceded by strains of Siamese instrumental music, signaled the King's presence in the audience-

chamber, to which the flag officer and his party proceeded, led by certain officials, while a modern brass band, composed of native musicians, played a military march. The young monarch stood in military dress before the yellow satin and gilded chair on his throne, opposite to the entrance and at the further end of the main wing of the chamber. On one side was a small stand on which rested the King's helmet; on the other side a spear and a Colt's revolving rifle. In the rear a passage draped with damask curtains led to the private apartments of his Majesty. Along each side of the main wing were ranged the nobles and notabilities of the kingdom resident in Bangkok, dressed in the brilliant and unique Siamese court costume, consisting of close-fitting frocks of gold and silver thread, wrought in India, and clasped about the waist with gold and silver belts and buckles set with native diamonds and precious stones. At the right of his Majesty, in one of the short wings, stood the brothers of the King, numbering about twenty-five, arrayed in military and court dress, while on the left, in the opposite wing, stood the attendants and lower officials of the Government. The commander-in-chief and the officers advanced toward the King and halted a number of paces from the throne as they saluted his Majesty. Rear-Admiral Reynolds then read a brief and appropriate address, to which the King made a long verbal reply, speaking with considerable rapidity and animation. His Majesty is yet a young man of 24 years, but as husband and father much older than he looks, having nine wives and a son of nine years. He is rather slight, with a graceful, erect form, and a physiognomy expressive of quick intelligence. Upon the completion of the King's address, the commander-in-chief stepped forward to the throne and presented his address in writing, whereupon the King presented his to the commander-in-chief. His Majesty then withdrew from the audience chamber through the curtained passage at the rear of the throne to his private apartments, and the officers, after exchanging a few words with the officials whom they had previously met, withdrew through the entrance by which they came, and the richly arrayed Siamese state assembly dispersed. Whoever is entitled to an audience with the King is expected to seek an audience with the important personage erroneously styled by foreigners the "Second King." He is in reality the chief nobleman of the kingdom, and bears an important part in the machinery of the government. The nobleman now claiming this enviable distinction was named by his paternal ancestor George Washington, and the name is borne with unconcealed pride. The audience with the "Second King" was less formal and imposing than the ceremonial with the First King. The party were welcomed in a few informal words, while George stood in the centre of the audience hall, before a state chair, under a canopy, and when salutations were over he motioned his visitors to the rear, behind a damask curtain, where they were served with cigars, a cup of very sweet tea with milk, followed by a second cup of tea without either milk or sugar. The First King on the following day entertained Mrs. Reynolds, the commander-in-chief, and several officers at breakfast. The Minister of Foreign Relations gave a large dinner party, and private citizens vied with each other in hospitality. The chief benefit at this time of such a visit by the flagship *Tennessee* to Bangkok is in restoring the old feeling of confidence and respect for Americans which has of late been grievously marred by the United States ex-Consul, whose official conduct relating to Centennial contributions and other matters have already been made the subject of public comment. As if in recognition of this good accomplished, the King, with a large retinue of officers and nobles, visited the *Tennessee* on the 31st inst., and remained on board during nearly the entire day witnessing practice at target firing, torpedo explosions, and evolutions of the crew, at which his Majesty expressed himself as more highly delighted than at any other exhibition of the kind which he had ever witnessed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1877.

Order.

The Secretary of the Navy will receive Chiefs of Bureaus from 10 to 10½ o'clock A. M., immediately after opening mail.

Members of Congress and general visitors will be received by card from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

General visitors from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

At 2 o'clock P. M., and after, the Secretary will see such Department officials as may have important business, or papers to submit.

From 3 o'clock P. M., the Secretary will be examining and signing his mail, and must not be interrupted, unless by special invitation.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

(U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 3.)

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 28, 1877.

The following regulations in regard to the interchange of visits between officers of U. S. ships-of-war, and those of foreign men-of-war, shall, in future, be observed in all ports, whether home or foreign, by the commanding officers of U. S. ships.

Preliminary Visits.—The senior officer in port will—whatever may be his rank—send an officer with the offer of the customary courtesies to the senior officer of any arriving vessel or vessels of war.

It is expected that such visits of courtesy will be returned. **Official Visits.**—Within 24 hours of arrival, weather permitting, the officer in chief command of the arriving ship or ships, will visit the officer in chief command of the ship or ships in port, if he be his equal in grade; and the visit will be returned within 24 hours afterwards. Should the arriving commanding officer be superior in grade to the officer commanding in port, the first visit will be paid by the latter officer, as the inferior in grade.

Flag officers will return the visits of Captains and those of higher rank. Captains, and commanding officers of a lower grade, will return

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Steamship ZEALANDIA..... Wednesday, May 23.
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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General Geo. S. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

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MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, accompanied by Colonel Mitchell, of his staff, arrived at Fortress Monroe May 8, and inspected the post and artillery school.

The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal were Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway, Opposite the City Hall Park and the N. Y. Post Office.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

Office, No. 245 Broadway, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

PAY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

OF the postponement of the extra session of Congress to the 15th of October the officers of the Army and Navy may say to the Administration, as the frogs did to the boy in the fable, "this may be fun to you, but it is death to us." Political interests may be served by the postponement; possibly business interests, but those higher interests of honor, which are involved in the fulfillment of obligation, are entirely ignored, with that easy-going disregard of corporate good faith which is the worst symptom of American "civilization." Governments, like corporations, have no bodies to be kicked or souls to be damned, and the curses of rank and file, which will, we fear, be loud as well as deep, will take effect on the empty air. We do not wonder that "our Army swore terribly in Flanders," if the British Parliament was in any sense the prototype of an American Congress. It is even reported that the question of coolly ignoring the Army altogether as a co-ordinate branch of the public administration has been seriously discussed at Washington. If this be true, which we can scarcely believe, it shows that the Army has at least this much cause for congratulation, that it has escaped being forced to enact in all its details the role of blind BELISARIUS.

It is useless to quarrel with the fates. The practical question is how the Army is to be provided with the means of bridging over the interval between the close of the present fiscal year and the voting of their pay for the coming year, and how the Navy can anticipate the pay which will not be within their reach until after July 1. It is clear that the Services have been put by the administration in a position that justifies them in asking that routine and precedent should be disregarded, so far as they can be within the law. Certainly a failure to pass the usual appropriation bills is a disregard of precedent, the evil results of which should be, so far as possible, guarded against by a corresponding wresting of precedent to relieve the necessities of the Services. It will be a disgrace to the administration, a disgrace to the country, if our officers are turned over to the tender mercies of extortionate money-lenders to provide for their wants and the wants of their families. It is not necessary that they should be, if some plan is adopted by which they will be provided with satisfactory certificates to the fact that a certain amount is due them at the end of any given month. We speak advisedly when we say that, provided with such certificates, arrangements could be made in New York to raise the money to cash their pay accounts at the current rates of discount, five to seven per cent. per annum, with the addition of whatever expense might be involved in the transaction. If concert of action can be obtained, so as to avoid the multiplication of small transactions, this expense will not be heavy. We are taking measures to ascertain what can be done, and as soon as the plan can be matured will report. Meanwhile we should be glad to hear from those who have suggestions to offer. It is a matter that must be arranged outside of official routine, stretching official routine, however, as far as it will go to accommodate a situation which is extraordinary, and indeed almost unprecedented in the history of any solvent government. What other country would publicly parade a surplus income of thirty millions a year in the eyes of the world, accompanying it with the statement that its Army and Navy were left for months without any provision for their pay?

We are perfectly aware that the law does not permit the Executive branch of the Government to enter into a contract for the payment of money which

may be appropriated in the future, but, in the opinion of prominent officials, this process does not conflict with the proposition we would offer: that is to authorize the Paymaster General to audit accounts of officers monthly as usual, and when found correct, to have the following memorandum entered thereon:

"The within account is apparently correct according to the records of this office."
(Signed.) Paymaster.

Something like this would afford *prima facie* evidence to a stranger of the genuine character of the claim and would not involve the Paymaster in a violation of the law. Another good reason for this deviation from the ordinary rules of the Pay Department would be the protection of the Government from the scores of fraudulent claims which will inevitably be presented at the Treasury by sharpers if some arrangement can not be made to limit the number and indirectly select the class of those into whose hands this species of collateral may fall; otherwise the litigation, clerical labor and other expense to the public service will be enormous. It is estimated that at least \$20,000,000 of indebtedness will have accumulated by the time another appropriation is made by Congress. Is it not well then to take such proper and legal precaution against future trouble as prudent bankers and merchants would avail themselves of in a like case? We appeal to the known good sense of the officers of the Administration, to the patriotism and public spirit of the press, and to the great merchants and capitalists of the country, to help those upon whom they all depend for protection in troublous times. We have good reason to believe, as we have said, that the matter can be arranged if the officials at Washington will do their part, understanding that it is routine, and not law, that they are asked to disregard.

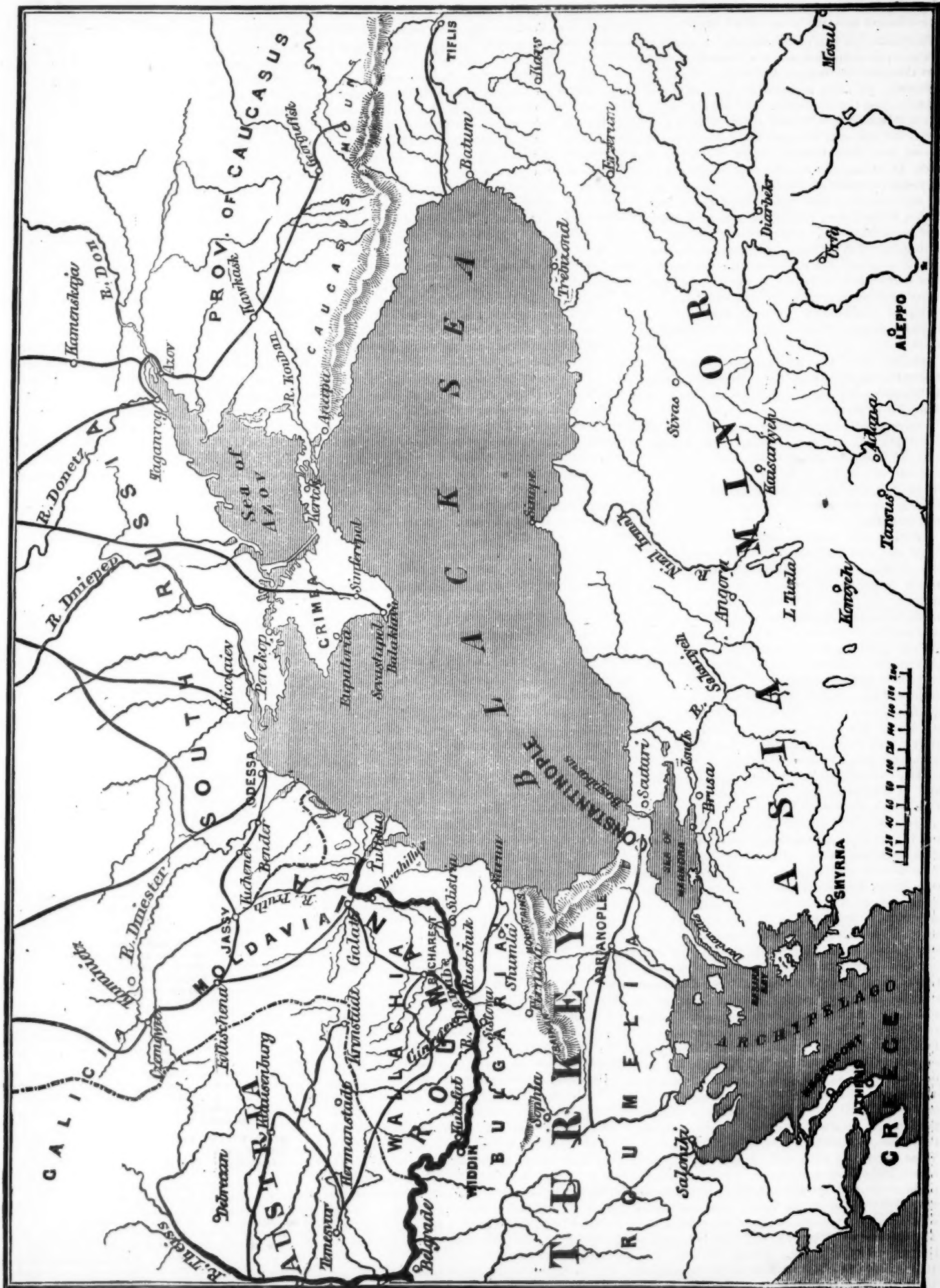
As we write an order has been received from the Navy Department with reference to the deferred pay of the Navy, in which the Secretary notifies Paymasters that "At the expiration of each month any officer on your rolls who may desire it may be furnished by you with a certificate showing amount due him by the Government." Under law all further transactions must be conducted solely between the officer holding the certificate and the person advancing the pay. This is the very course we have suggested above, and we hope that Secretary McCrary will follow suit.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

WE give below a map of the Turkish Empire, and a part of Russia and Austria, all of which must be included in any sketch of a theatre of military operations which extends over part of two hemispheres. It is of course impossible to give in any detail the topographical features of a country covering 10 degrees of latitude and 50 of longitude. We have selected this map, which we copy from the London *Graphic*, because it gives clearly what it does give and does not confuse with detail. It is impossible to condense within reasonable limits any map which would present every place that military operations might bring into importance.

A glance at this map will show how destitute Turkey is of that prime factor in modern military operations, viz., railroads. This want of railroad communication will be sorely felt by the Turkish government, and she will learn too late of how little account has been her masquerading in the garments of a mock European civilization, so long as she has failed to possess herself of what is the chief characteristic of modern European civilization, the spirit of industrial enterprise. She needs to have at her disposal the utmost resources of this age of steam and railroads to concentrate upon the Danube and in Armenia the forces she needs to stay the progress of the Russians. The fatigued and imperfectly organized troops which have been engaged in the Albanian, Bosnian and Servian campaign have been obliged to reach the Danube as best they could by long round about marches, and occupying eight or ten days in journeys which could have been accomplished in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours had she had the enterprise to complete a few hundred miles of railroad connection. Up to the point of her entrance upon Turkish territory Russia has the advantage of railroad communication, and she has under her control the railroad stock and the organization which will enable her to extend her

BORDERS OF THE BLACK SEA.—SCENE OF PRESENT RUSSO-TURKISH OPERATIONS.



NOTE.—BOUNDARIES, - - - - -

RAILWAYS, —————

facilities, so far as the nature of the country through which she advances will allow. Somewhat too late the Turks are endeavoring to make available for military purposes the road from Constantinople to Tatar-Bazardjik, which will become of vital importance to them should the Russians force their way across the great Balkan and attempt for the second time a descent into the plains of Adrianople.

Tatar-Bazardjik is at or near the western terminus of what appears upon our map as a railroad, running from Constantinople through Adrianople, and ending at Saremba, ten miles west of Tatar-Bazardjik, and 342 miles from Constantinople. But this railroad is, or was at last accounts, of little use for military purposes. Its character is shown by the fact that the running time from Constantinople, 197 miles, is nearly 13 hours, and 12 hours from Adrianople to the western terminus of the road, 145 miles further, and aside from this, there is no railroad system back of this isolated line, and no source upon which to draw for rolling stock. The Russians were not so much better off at the start. The gauge of the Roumanian railroads did not agree with theirs, and a third railroad had to be laid, as the railroad companies had been controlled by commercial and not strategical considerations in laying out their lines. Hence the distance by railroad from Jassy to Bucharest is nearly, if not quite, twice what it would be in a straight line. The Russians are proposing to remedy this by laying a line across the curves. This can be easily done, and the rails are already on hand. These preparations to secure their communications necessarily delay the advance of the Russians to the Danube, and it will be some little time yet before we shall hear of any serious encounter there, although they have already occupied with cavalry and artillery various places along the river, and are seriously incommoding the Turkish gunboats with their torpedoes.

Awaiting the development of the campaign along the river Danube, the immediate interest in military operations is directed to the theatre of war in Armenia. Here everything has depended upon the prompt seizure of the initiative in which Russia has secured the advantage. If Turkey could have anticipated her she might have organized a revolt among the disaffected subjects of the Czar—the Mahomedan Cossacks of the Caucasus—which would have seriously embarrassed if not prevented Russia's advance over the difficult roads leading from her frontier into Asiatic Turkey. The Turks may, as it is, stir up a fire in the rear of the Russian advance. They have for years had military instructors in Kashgar and have maintained, especially of late, a lively correspondence with the semi-Asiatic Moslems of Turkestan, who are mostly Sunites, and as such loyal to the Sultan, their Caliph.

The Armenian highlands in which the Russian and Turkish armies of the East are confronting each other, have been in the last two Turco-Russian wars the scene of desperate and bloody struggles. In each case Russia has undertaken to penetrate Turkish Armenia from Alexandropol and Erivan, and take possession of Erzerum. In 1828 the Russians were unable to obtain any decisive advantage, though the incompetency of the Turkish Generals HALIL PASHA and KIOSA MAHRUND enabled General PASKIEWITCH to take Kars, Akhalkik, Ardahan, Toprak-Kaleh, and other smaller mountain fortifications. But these advantages which were obtained only after a desperate struggle, were none of them decisive, and the frontier remained unchanged. In 1854-55 the Russians were equally unsuccessful in obtaining any decided advantage, and the boundary remained again unchanged. In 1868-69 a mixed commission was sent to Armenia to regulate the boundary. Among the Turkish members were three Prussian military instructors, Generals BLUM, WENDT, and STRECKER. These officers had instructions to make a thorough survey of the country, with a view to establishing a chain of fortifications, and completing in accordance with modern requirements the fortifications already existing. They were also to devise a system of field fortifications which could be immediately erected on the outbreak of hostilities. Batum, Erzerum, Kars, Hassan Kaleh and Bayazid were to be transformed into fortresses of the first rank.

The boundary between Asiatic Russia and Turkey begins, as the map shows, a short distance north of Batum, and runs south-easterly along the Adschara

mountains across the Kur, a branch of the Araxes, and along the river Arpalthar, another branch of the Araxes to the South. Thence crossing the Araxes itself it runs to the scriptural Mt. Ararat, and ends at the little Ararat. The entire boundary is three hundred to three hundred and fifty miles in length. Across this boundary Russia has three avenues of approach into Turkey. One road leads from the Russian fortress Akhalkik, eighty-seven miles N.W. of Batum, to Batum. It runs over high mountains and across the valley of the Adschara-su, and hardly invites an attempt against Batum by land, which can best be assaulted from the sea. Another road leads to Ardahan from the Russian fortresses of Akbalkalaka, nearly 100 miles S.W. of Tiflis. Ardahan is defended by a strong citadel and forts Sheitan-kaleh, Kisithamar, Kaladerhik and others. The Kanly-dagh, a high mountain, surrounds Ardahan in a semi-circle, and these forts bar the approach to the mountain and to Ardahan. The Kanly-dagh must be passed in approaching Erzerum by way of Ardahan, and the Turks have fortified it with earth works armed with heavy guns. After crossing the Kanly-dagh and entering the highlands of Olti and Namiir the road reaches the line of the fortifications of the Dewe-Bojun, which lies immediately east of Erzerum. This line of fortifications reaches to Olti, and consists of the same sort of works as those erected in the Kanly-dagh.

The third line of approach is from the Russian fortress of Alexandropol, at Goomree, 60 miles S.W. of Tiflis, on the Arpa-tschai, in the valley of the Kass-tschai, and extends to Kars, a fortress of the first rank, noted for its defence by the English General Williams and the Turkish general Fewzi Pasha, formerly a Hungarian general and now chief of the general staff at Erzerum. Kars is defended by a strong citadel on the left bank of the river of the same name and is surrounded by high ground. Situated on an elevation on the right bank of the Kars are eleven strong detached works. From Kars the road runs through the strongly fortified pass over the So-ghanly-dagh and reaches the upper Araxes through the valley of the Hassan Kaleh, which is strongly fortified. Thence it runs westerly to the Dewe-bojun, which it has to cross and also the Ardahan to reach Erzerum.

For the defence of its Asiatic frontier Turkey is represented to have 100,000 men in the field, one half of whom are absorbed in the occupation of fortifications. The Russian army of the Caucasus comprises, according to the *Avenir Militaire*, inclusive of the reserves recently despatched to it, 93 battalions, 82 squadrons or sotnias, 25 batteries, and some irregular cavalry, consisting of Mussulman volunteers from Tiflis, Daghestan, and the Caspian sea. Gen. MELIKOFF is in command of this army which is estimated to number 150,000 men.

The latest despatch concerning the movements of this force, is an official despatch received by the way of St. Petersburg, and dated Tiflis, May 7. It says: "The main body have reconnoitered the neighborhood of Kars. A column of cavalry has been sent to Kagismon, (on the road from Kars to Erzerum.) One detachment is approaching Ardahan and another Dyadin. Everywhere the Russians meet with a friendly reception from both Christians and Mussulmans. The Turkish prisoners are glad to be relieved from the hardships of military service."

A Reuter despatch dated Erzerum May 9, reports that the Russian column, which was going down the line of the Turco-Persian frontier in the direction of Van, has stopped at Bayazid on account of the impracticability of the country and the lack of forage.

The London *Times* correspondent says: "The debut in the Asiatic campaign can hardly be considered successful. Their prominent idea seems to have been to stop all the gaps along the frontier by which the Russians might enter. It would not be easy to repair this scattering of forces, and the MUKHTAR PASHA must have better fortune than he had in Herzegovina if he can get back in time the portion of his forces wasted in Batum and Ardahan, while it must take some time to obtain reinforcements from elsewhere."

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* of April 14 nervously remarks: "The United States squadron in European waters is ordered, as we learn from New York yesterday, to make rendezvous at Nice, and

then to repair to Constantinople 'to protect American interests.' This is very odd. It is not to be denied that there are Americans in Constantinople—for there may be 'citizens and citizenesses' there—even among 'Cook's Tourists;' but, surely, if the fleets of Great Britain are content to watch over British interests at Constantinople from Smyrna and Malta, our good cousins can do all their watching over far less interests from Nice. If it be war between Russia and Turkey, the appearance of a neutral squadron off the Golden Horn may be objected to, especially at a time when the fleet of one of the belligerent Powers is anchored *en potence* in a port of the neutral State which is sending its flag into such a murky atmosphere." Now, Cousin JOHN, you know it is barely possible in the light of recent events that other "neutral squadrons" may anchor off the Golden Horn. And the presence of a neutral ship in case of a sea fight is a very good thing, JOHN, once for instance in China, to which you have often alluded in very handsome terms, and sometimes the neutral saves life, as the survivors of the *Alabama* can testify no doubt.

MAJOR RENO's case has been acted upon by the President, whose decision is given in the remarks of the Secretary of War published elsewhere. The official review is so clear and comprehensive that further comment would seem unnecessary were it not that a conspicuous attempt has been made in a leading daily paper by mistaken friends of the officer to manufacture public opinion and convey a false impression as to the sentiment in the Army on this case. We have reason to believe that the Army at large is impressed with the idea that Maj. RENO has been exceedingly fortunate in the nature and extent of the penalty imposed by the President, who has doubtless been influenced in his determination by considerations which do not enter into the official record of the case.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society of the Army of the Potomac are progressing satisfactorily, and there are already indications of a great gathering at Providence, R. I., on this occasion. General SHERMAN has been invited to deliver the oration and Bayard TAYLOR to contribute a poem. In view of the present situation of military affairs in this country an opportunity is afforded the General of the Army to give all hands some good advice, and the author of a "Song of the Camp" cannot fail to touch the lyre to some purpose.

In view of the almost empty money chest of the Army, the President has decided to economize in every way possible. The Secretary of War has issued an order directing that 2,500 enlisted men of the Army be discharged between this date and the 1st of July, in order that the retained pay and other allowances due them may be paid out of the appropriation for the current fiscal year. Under the act of August 5, 1876, the President was empowered to increase the number of enlisted men to 100 for each company of such regiments of cavalry as may be employed in existing Indian hostilities, and in his opinion may require the same, provided that not more than 2,500 enlisted men shall thus be added at any one time to the 25,000 authorized by the act of July 24, 1876, and it is the additional men enlisted in pursuance of this act who are now to be discharged. The amount required to pay these men will be in the neighborhood of \$900,000, the average amount to be paid to each man being about \$550. Besides this, all soldiers and non-commissioned officers whose terms expire before November are to be discharged previous to June 30, unless they give notice of their intention to re-enlist. Two other classes are also to be discharged, namely, minors and those who from any cause, such as habitual drunkenness, are not fitted to make good soldiers. The order fixes the strength of infantry regiments at 375 men and non-commissioned officers; artillery regiments at 493, the cavalry regiments to remain unchanged at 800. This with ordinary casualties will soon reduce the nominal strength of the Army to about 20,000 men.

PRESIDENT HAYES has issued an order consolidating the pension agencies so as to reduce the number of agents from fifty-eight to eighteen, thus saving \$150,000 a year. The agencies at Brooklyn and Albany, N. Y., are discontinued, and the Brooklyn district and following counties of the Albany district, viz.: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Greene, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, and Washington consolidated with the New York district. The counties of Chenango, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie and St. Lawrence are consolidated with the district of Canandaigua. Trenton, N. J., Wilmington, Del., and Baltimore, Md., will be discontinued and consolidated with the district of Washington, D. C. Pensions of persons residing in foreign countries will also be paid at the Washington agency.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

TEXT-BOOKS USED AT WOOLWICH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Herewith I forward you a list of text-books and books of reference used at the R. M. Academy at Woolwich. It will doubtless be of interest to many of your readers. Especially noteworthy is the classical and German course of study: the one so essential to a command of language in general and a comprehensive use of the English language in particular; the other affording the means of becoming versed in perhaps the principal continental military literature of the day:

Mathematics.—Goodeve's Elements of Mechanism, Goodwin's Statics, Goodwin's Dynamics, Twiss's Mechanics, Besant's Hydrostatics, Chambers' Mathematical Tables, Snowball's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Pott's Euclid, Williamson's Differential Calculus, Williamson's Integral Calculus, Todhunter's Algebra, Todhunter's Conic Sections, Tracts on Mechanics, by Prof. Crofton; Lectures on the Elements of Applied Mechanics, 1876, by Prof. Crofton; Extracts from the Mathematical Course, R. M. A., Vol. I.

Artillery.—Treatise on Ammunition; Text-Book on Service Ordnance, by Capt. J. F. Owen, R. A.; Treatise on Military Carriages and other Manufactures of the Royal Carriage Department, Four Figure Logarithms, List of Service Ordnance and Ammunition, Application of Prof. Bashforth's Tables to Problems in Practical Gunnery, by Capt. Sladen, R. A.; Notes on Manufacture and Proof of Gunpowder, by Capt. Wardell, R. A.; Notes on Gun Cotton, by Capt. Geary, R. A.

Fortification.—Instruction on Fortification, Military Engineering and Geometrical Drawing at R. M. A., Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Military Drawing.—Drayson's Surveying.

Chemistry.—Bloxam's Chemistry, Bloxam's Laboratory Teaching, Ganot's Physics.

Military History.—Precis of the Franco-German War, by Capt. Pratt, R. A.

French.—Karcher's Questionnaire Français, Karcher's Ecritures Militaires, Contant's French Grammar, Contant's French Dictionary, Graduated Course of Translation of English into French, by Profs. Cassel and Karcher (Junior and Senior Courses).

German.—Otto's German Grammar, Oltrogge's Deutsches Lesebuch, 2d Course; Niebuhr's Heroen-Geschichten (Buckheim), Koller's German Dictionary, Buckheim's Materials for German Prose Composition.

Latin and Greek.—Anthologia Latina, Anthologia Græca, Wilkin's Manual of Prose Composition, Sargent's Easy Passages for Latin Prose, Introduction to Greek Prose Composition, with Exercises, by A. Sidgwick; MacLaine's Horace, with Notes (small edition); Euripides Alceste-Hippolytus, by F. A. Parley (2 Vols.); Smith's Eng.-Latin and Latin-Eng. Dictionaries, Riddell and Arnold's English-Latin Dictionary, Yonge's English-Greek Dictionary.

W. P., May 2, 1877.

K.

MINERAL CABINET AT ANNAPOLIS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: By the aid of your valuable paper we have been able to call the attention of the officers of our Navy and the friends of the Naval Academy, to the mineral cabinet which we are building up here. A year ago we returned thanks through these columns to several friends, who, by their contributions, had shown an active interest in its success. It gives us pleasure to express our thanks to the undersigned, who have contributed numerous and valuable specimens. A catalogue of the cabinet, in which due credit is given to all donors, is now in the hands of the printer, and it is hoped we may soon be able to add the names of a large number of the officers of the Navy to the list of donors.

Mrs. T. W. Rae; Mr. H. W. Hollenbush, Reading, Pa.; Mr. S. F. Whitney, High School, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. W. L. Eaton, High School, Concord, Mass.; Mr. H. A. Green, Secretary Atco Natural History Society; Atco Natural History Society, N. J.; Hon. J. S. Stevenson, Cal.; Turkish Commission to Exhibition of '76; Algerian Commission to Exhibition of '76; Selma, Rome and Dalton R. R. Co.; Lieut. W. L. Carpenter, U. S. A.; Lieut. Comdr. T. F. Jewell, U. S. N.; Lieut. M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N.; Lieut. E. P. Wood, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer W. B. Brooks, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C.; Dr. D. N. Bertolette, U. S. N.; C. Mid. A. Cramer, U. S. N.; C. Mid. R. P. Schwerin, U. S. N.; C. Eng. E. O'C. Acker, U. S. N.; C. Eng. F. T. Bowles, U. S. N. CHAS. E. MUNROE, Prof. of Chemistry.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 2, 1877.

A CHIEF ENGINEER in the British navy has cut his throat in sheer desperation at the incurable nature of the defects in his vessel's machinery. The story comes to us from the Cape of Good Hope, and is a singular one. Her Majesty's ship *Tourmaline*, 12 guns, left Sheerness for the African coast some time about the end of last year, and from the day after the sailing a series of *contretemps* began. It all referred to the machinery. Even on her trial trip the bearings got hot, but she was soon after sent to sea. She successfully rounded the North Foreland, but off Deal she had to stop, the bearings having again got hot. Next the receiving tank burst, and after this there was a constant series of mishaps. The laxity of the boilers, the outrageous irregularities of the engines, the snapping of "trunks" on the after cylinder, the wearing away of the eccentric rod liners, the "difficulties" with the piston, the obstinacy of the propeller, which took four hours to get up, and could not be got down unless the engines were moved backward and forward about a dozen times, the awful doings of a "helical pump," which took part in the general anarchy, and made a "terrible" noise; the wearing of this, the cracking and banging of that—all these things proved too much for the engineer in charge of them all. On the 27th of January the poor fellow cut his throat; the noise of the "eccentrics" had disturbed his rest, and he often thought that something was going wrong. Where every wheel, rod, piston, and cylinder seems to have done what was right in its own eyes, it may seem invidious to name the special irritant that drove the poor engineer temporarily out of his wits; but his nervous system having become unbiassed, anything sufficed, and the man who would have slept soundly amid the din of 20 steam engines, had they worked smoothly, could not close his eyes when one went amiss and threatened the safety of his ship. And so an excellent and evidently conscientious officer lost his life, because he was sent to sea in a vessel which the admiralty should have known was unseaworthy.

ARTILLERY ESCORTS.

THE current number of the *Revue d'Artillerie* contains an analysis of a recently published monograph by the Archduke John, colonel-commandant of the 3d Regiment of Field Artillery of the Austro-Hungarian Army, on the subject of Artillery escorts, which is well worthy of attentive perusal. The duty of escorting and protecting batteries on the field of battle is notoriously one which finds no great favor in the eyes of officers, either of cavalry or infantry. Troops detailed for the work invariably consider their lot a hard one, and, at best, resign themselves with regret to what they regard as a hard fate. In olden times, however, the duty of escorting guns was not thus accepted with repugnance, but was rather esteemed as an honorable distinction. Charles VIII., for instance, specially employed his Swiss troops on this work, as a reward for the valuable services rendered by them during the retreat from Naples. In Austria a regiment of fusiliers was formed by Prince Lichtenstein for the express purpose of escorting his batteries, and was regarded as one of the most distinguished corps in the army; and Field-Marshal Blücher, addressing the Army of Silesia, pointed out that the honor of the whole army was involved in preserving its artillery, and that the commander of any body of troops which allowed field-pieces in its vicinity to be captured before it has lost at least the half of its men in their defence would be tried by court-martial. The author of the paper in question, however, after examining the manner in which artillery was employed during the campaign of 1870-71, arrives at the conclusion that the day has gone by when, save in certain exceptional cases which are considered in detail, and to which we shall allude later on, it can be considered as either necessary or expedient to provide and attach permanent escorts, either of infantry or cavalry, to field batteries. As a rule, batteries in modern warfare do not operate singly. The mass of the artillery is, in fact, in the hands and under the direction of the commanding officer of the division or army corps to which it belongs. From the very earliest stages of an action, during the initiative as well as during the subsequent phases of a battle, as many guns as possible are brought into action. The corps artillery is no longer kept timidly in reserve, but is rapidly deployed, at the same time as the divisional batteries, into order of battle, and generally finds itself engaged before the arrival of the infantry on the scene of action. Such being the way in which artillery is now employed, it is no longer possible to provide a permanent escort for a battery, similar to that furnished, for instance, for a convoy. With the mobility which field guns now possess, such an escort would seriously delay and retard the deployment and movements of the artillery; or else, as would probably be the case, being unable to keep up with its charge during rapid manoeuvres, would be left behind altogether. As a rule, therefore, escorts permanently attached to batteries will no longer be employed on the field of battle. The troops generally, in the vicinity of which the guns may find themselves at any particular moment, must provide for their safety. But, nevertheless, under certain circumstances, it will undoubtedly still be necessary to detail a force for the express duty of protecting a battery. Such cases will arise, for instance, when guns are exposed on the extreme flank of a position, when they are to occupy an advanced position before the arrival of the remainder of the force, when they are to maintain a position evacuated by the rest of the troops, or when they are to execute an outflanking or encircling movement. With regard to the arm which in such cases should furnish the necessary escorts, it may be doubted whether it will be advisable to still adhere rigidly to the old rule which prescribes that infantry should accompany field-batteries—cavalry, horse artillery. The nature of the work required in each particular instance of the batteries, and the character of the country in which they have to act, should rather determine whether the escort should consist of foot or mounted soldiers. If, for instance, the guns are to come into action on an exposed flank, or if they are to remain in a position which has been evacuated by other troops, it would generally be expedient to detach infantry to support them; but, on the other hand, if the fulfilment of their mission involves rapid motion, if, for instance, they are sent forward to occupy a position in advance, or to execute a wide sweeping movement, cavalry would naturally be chosen to accompany them.

The task of troops thus detailed to escort guns will be of a twofold character. They must perform the double duty of reconnaissance and resistance. They must protect the batteries to which they are attached from the fire of skirmishers, they must be prepared to resist sudden and unexpected attacks either by infantry or cavalry, whether on the flank or rear; they must be ready, if necessary, to cover the retreat of the guns. On the other hand, the escort, by an extended system of patrolling, must keep the officer commanding the artillery fully informed of all that is going on in his vicinity, and of the movements, not only of hostile, but also of friendly troops, since information respecting these latter may frequently be of the greatest importance. Clearly, therefore, the escort must not be content to maintain, as it is but too often inclined to do, a purely passive attitude, the men lying down idly on the ground in rear, or on the flank of the battery in action. If the guns are on the exposed flank of a position, the escort should be extended in echelon in advance, and on the outward flank, being stationed neither directly in front nor immediately in rear of the battery, in order that neither the fire of the guns may be masked nor the men of the escort suffer loss from projectiles which pass over the battery. The outward fraction of the echelon should supply the patrols required for the occupation of advanced positions, and for obtaining all requisite information, the remainder being extended in a line of skirmishers; the other

fractions forming supports to it, ready either to reinforce it, and serve as rallying points for the men in advance of them. The whole disposition and arrangement of the force will in a word very closely resemble that of an outpost system. Similarly, the partition and distribution of the escort of a battery in motion, moving forward either to occupy a position in advance or to execute a turning movement, will be very much akin to that of an advanced guard. It will, as we have seen, usually consist of cavalry, in order that the progress of the guns may not be impeded. A few patrols will be pushed forward to search and examine the country thoroughly, and ascertain that the line along which the battery is to advance and its neighborhood is clear of the enemy. Small bodies will follow these in support, the main body of the escort being kept in hand in the immediate vicinity of the battery, and on that side of it from which danger may be apprehended, to mask the battery, cover its deployment, and oblige the enemy to disclose and expose himself to the fire of the guns, which will have come into action during the time thus gained.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME, D. C.

THE following is taken from the *Western Advance*, of Portage, Wisconsin:

Captain Weir returned to this city on Saturday, after a somewhat protracted sojourn in Washington. After enjoying the balmy breezes of a more southern clime, the Captain thinks this climate is too cold for genuine comfort, as well as health, and contemplates returning to the more genial south, at some future time. He had an interview with President Hayes, and had the privilege of examining the historical "Riggs' mansion," which is part of the Soldiers' Home, and is to be the summer residence of the President and his family. The Captain is enthusiastic in his praise of the Soldiers' Home, and the management of General T. G. Pitcher, Governor of the Home; also of Dr. Huntington, the attending Surgeon. He brings certificates of correct and soldierly deportment while he was a guest at the Home, signed by both the Governor and Surgeon. Only those who can show a record of twenty years military service, or have lost their health or been wounded, in the regular army, are entitled to admission to the institution, and the Captain is probably the only man in these parts who enjoys the distinction of twenty years service in the army of the United States. From his description of the place, as well as information gained from other sources, the Home is an honor to the Nation which makes such munificent provision for the men who have given the valuable part of their lives to the service and defence of our common country.

ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper just issued contains the correspondence respecting the removal from her Majesty's navy of Capt. the Hon. Augustus C. Hobart and his subsequent reinstatement. "The correspondence opens in 1867, when Lord Stanley—then, as now, Foreign Secretary—is informed by the Greek Minister 'that an officer, supposed to be named Hobart, in her Majesty's service, has taken service in the Turkish navy, to direct the Cretan blockade,' and Lord Stanley asks the Lords of the Admiralty for information. On March 19, 1868, the Admiralty, acting at the instance of the Foreign Office, state that they have that day removed Captain Hobart's name from the Navy List. In 1874 Admiral Hobart Pasha addresses a letter to Lord Derby, admitting that he committed a breach of naval discipline by accepting service under the Turkish government without leave, but adding: 'During seven years that have elapsed since that time, I have endeavored to maintain the character of an Englishman for zeal, activity, and sagacity, and I have been fortunate enough to obtain a certain European reputation, of which I hope I may be justly proud. I prevented, by my conduct during a very critical period at the end of the Cretan revolution (while I was in command of a large Turkish fleet), much bloodshed, and many people think, a European war. I have organized the Turkish navy in a way which has led to high encomiums as to its state from all the commanders-in-chief of the English fleets who have lately visited Constantinople. I have established naval schools, training and gunnery ships (and here I have been ably assisted by English naval officers). While doing all this towards strengthening the navy of our ally, I have naturally made many enemies. . . . All that they can find to say (and it is bitter enough) is—'He has been dismissed the English service,' without, of course, explaining the cause. This is most painful to me, and is very detrimental to my already difficult position.' He therefore asks that his offence may be overlooked, and that he may be relieved from 'the ban of disgrace.' This letter is dated Oct. 16, 1874. On the 3d of November Lord Derby conveys to the Lords of the Admiralty his opinion that 'the reinstatement of Admiral Hobart Pasha in the British navy would be of material advantage in supporting him in the position which he occupies at the Porte, and might properly be accorded as a matter of Imperial policy, without affording a precedent detrimental to the discipline of the service.' In compliance with this letter, my Lords submit to the Queen in Council that 'the Hon. Augustus Hobart be reinstated in his former position as a captain in the Royal navy and placed on the Retired List,' and an Order in Council of Nov. 28, 1874, carries out this recommendation, but not allowing any claim to arrears of half-pay. The correspondence closes with a letter dated Jan. 25, 1875, in which the Secretary to the Admiralty informs Capt. Hobart that 'by the terms of your retirement you will be entitled to rise by seniority to the rank of retired admiral,' and that 'directions have been given for you to be allowed to draw your retired pay, while holding your present appointment, from the date of your reinstatement in the Royal navy.'

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE "UNIFORMED MILITIA" SERVICE.

We make the following extracts from a paper in the *Galaxy* for June by Maj. C. H. Meday, a veteran of the National Guard, whose views are extremely timely and interesting:

In the present relations of government and society, a disciplined militia force is an essential part of the body politic, and an organism with vitality if properly administered. The central idea of the organization is a military body, directly from the people, for the conservation of governmental integrity and a protection to the State. Its collateral uses are an initial school for soldierly training, and in cities especially a supplementary and occasional aid to the police forces. In a general way the central idea is accepted, but in particulars is not carried out in equity between governments and the people. The theory is that the people are the State, and therefore must provide their own protection, but under proper authority. The authority exacts the service, at a great cost to the State, but denies reasonable compensation and encouragement to the individual member; therefore the people are not in sympathy with the organization. The service is brought in conflict with the people, in fact with itself, and the anomaly is presented of an organism in internal opposition. It is the duty of legislation and constituted authority to harmonize such an unnatural condition and change indifference into interest, ignorant neglect into intelligent support. Only in times of strife, like our late civil conflict, or the wars of 1812 and 1776, does the service rise to the dignity of an establishment and a recognized power. In times of peace it is permitted to exist, mainly in skeleton condition, without organic discipline, because the people have a false idea of its use and value. State military departments are not administered with intelligence, and military codes are subject to yearly legislative amendments without understanding; conditions of enlistment are altered, generally to the injury of the enlisted soldier, while recruiting for the uniformed corps languishes for lack of encouragement.

THE NEW YORK CODE.

It is interesting to follow some of the changes of the New York State code and their inconsistent applications. For instance, when the law allowing relief from jury duty and the partial remission of assessment, to continue during life, was amended to cover terms of enlistment only, the Adjutant-General of the State decided the amendments applied to prior enlistments, thereby breaking a contract between the State and enlisted men under the old law. But when the term of service was reduced from seven to five years, enlistments under the former law were held for the longer term. It is in such a spirit that all amendments are interpreted in favor of the State and against the individual. Fortunately the former provision has been reconsidered, and in a spirit of compromise relief from jury duty is reinstated in the code for life, but the abatement of assessments covers only terms of service. The State considers exemption from jury duty for life a relief, the nominal abatement of assessments during the service a benefit, and both together ample compensation to the militiamen. They would be in part, if immediately available, but the compensation is questionable, as the duty is generally performed too early in life for those legislative provisions to be of practical application. The abatement of an assessment is of little benefit to those who, probably, are without property till after their terms of service are completed, and the measure fails by limitation. Fortunately the relief from jury duty is a life provision, for it generally comes later in life, and after the militia service is performed.

The prejudices of the people against soldiers in time of peace will never be overcome till they are educated to the necessity of a military establishment by intelligent administration of its affairs, proper information, greater proficiency, and a more decided application of its use. Satisfy the people of the necessity of the service, enlist their pride in its support by its efficiency, and its maintenance may be secured without opposition. People never grumble when they can see their money's worth.

If States have treated their militia forces as an inferior part of themselves, if military authorities have acted arbitrarily and ungenerously, militiamen themselves are not blameless. They have frittered away their opportunities, and belittled their profession, by vain-glory and personal ambition, and invited censure by inefficient service. Fortunately there are men and officers, companies and regiments, who, recognizing their mission, have conscientiously performed their duty and redeemed the service from greater obloquy. Their work has acted like leaven to the whole body. All honor to them for their intelligence, honest pride, and patriotic labor.

Recruiting for uniformed corps has been and is a process without a system—a method without a principle; it is simply a necessity. As conducted at present it is derogatory to the dignity of the service, and in its practice humiliating and unpleasant to its members. The code really offers no inducement to militiamen.

THE CADET ELEMENT.

There is an element of possible strength to the militia forces of the several States, which may have been thought of, but never utilized. I refer to the youth in every community who are old enough to be free from the constant necessity of elementary study and relieved from the absorbing application of higher educational branches, who are yet at school, but with sufficient leisure to do well or ill—that age between the watchful eye of maternal care and later parental authority; inchoate manhood, rough, awkward, and susceptible; wild with their first taste of liberty; full of anticipation and courageous in the future. The struggle between them and society for a place is long and doubtful. The State should adopt and help them by recognizing a cadet system to be attached to the uniformed corps, whose officers could inaugurate no wiser, more charitable, or more popular measure than to accept their services. The measure of good to the boy and the measure of benefit to the service would be reciprocal and incalculable. The cadet would take to the "school of the soldier" with enthusiasm. It would give him something proper to do, something right to think of; it would perfect his growing physique with grace, and engrain on his system the elements of manhood. To all graduating classes in school, a membership in a cadet corps would be an incentive, and school commissioners could make such membership a reward of merit. It would relieve the service from the present unpleasant feature of recruiting by keeping behind it a subordinate corps of well drilled young soldiers from which its ranks could be kept full. It would relieve officers from the drudgery of squad drills, and give the service the full time of their men instead of wasting six, perhaps more, months in the present recruit classes. It would also perfect the enlisted and subordinate officers for their prospective duties by detailing them for detached service in cadet corps, in grades next higher than their own. Such detached service would be an honor and a prime incentive for all subordinate officers.

UTILIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

I have treated militia service thus far as a recreation, because the members of uniformed corps have made it so. I will now refer to it as a duty, and endeavor to show how the service can be adjusted to the greatest benefit of the State and be made of greater use to the people. Declare all male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty subject to military duty as uniformed militia, to be enrolled and brigaded, but kept immobile except for emergencies, to be officered when necessary from the subordinate officers of the uniformed corps. The object of enrollment is two-fold: to ascertain the available force of the State, and for the purpose of special taxation, to reimburse the State for military expenditures.

Eliminate all extrinsic material from the present force; disband skeleton battalions; make supernumerary their officers; reduce the force to the efficient corps now existing, or which may have to be organized, in place of ineffective ones, for the purpose of creating normal schools for military instruction. Never call out an ununiformed battalion in time of peace, or put a uniformed corps in the field in time of war; consider them component and interchangeable parts of one system. In active service let the former be the lungs and the latter the heart of a vital organism. In no instance should a normal battalion be disbanded for the purpose of officering ununiformed corps, but should be kept intact with its field officers and company commanders—a kind of Gatling educational battery for the production of life, and exempt them from any possible future draft. With their discharge give the men sergeants' warrants, non-commissioned officers' commissions, and advance officers' commissions one grade, waiting papers for possible future services. Furnish comfortable and substantial drill-rooms and armories, and reimburse battalions for proper musical expenditures. The State should hold itself responsible to the General Government for its officers who may be touched by a draft and furnish the necessary substitutes as compensation in part for their former and prospective services.

REWARDS.

To honor discharged men and officers with a kind of brevet commission would be an incentive for ability and efficiency, and would be of sufficient value to invite the best class of young men to the ranks. Whatever may be questionable in the action of Congress for reducing the force of the Regular Army, there can be none in the policy of the State for reducing its force to the lowest possible point. Every man should be released from the ranks that can be, both in justice to himself and for general industrial effect. The cost of company drills, regimental brigade and division parades in time and money is immense, and out of all proportion to the doubtful value of such services, constituted as the force is. But a compact, thoroughly disciplined, and perfectly drilled force, of the highest obtainable military character, is necessary and should be well maintained for contingent purposes.

I have thrown out these views as applicable to the city and State of New York; but the idea can be applied to the military department of every State, with such modifications as may be found necessary.

IMPORTANCE OF MILITIA RESERVES.

It would be expensive, impolitic, and unnecessary for the General Government to keep a Regular Army, through years of peace, of sufficient numerical force to meet successfully internal outbreaks or external pressure. The militia force should be trained to be the supporting power of the Army for such contingencies. The doubts and fears and awful suspense of the people during the early days of the late Rebellion would have been greatly lessened, perhaps quite avoided, had the Regular Army and militia forces been in effective readiness for the struggle, and met the necessity of the hour. The uniformed corps could have been ordered to the front for temporary defence, as some were, and time given for mobilizing the ununiformed troops. As it was all was confusion, distrust, and almost despair; only for the instinctive loyalty and inherent courage of the people, all would have been lost. The men of the first levy, the rank and file, were magnificent in material, confident in ability, honest in purpose, crude in development, difficult to discipline—it was hard for them to come under military law. Many of their officers were adventurers without experience or qualifications for command. They obtained commissions through personal influence rather than by merit. Militia officers, with all their imperfections, would have been of much greater service.

In the affair of Bull Run let us be wondered at, with such material, and in the light of later education? It was the incisive action of war; it punctured the conceit of both armies.

NEW YORK.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The following revised table gives the attendance at drills in this regiment during the quarter ending March 30:

Cos.	Present and Absent.	Average number Present.	Percentage Present.
A.....	95	74	77.89-85
B.....	110	83.1-9	75.61-110
C.....	65	49	75.38-65
D.....	67	50	74.63-65
E.....	61	46	75.25-61
F.....	67	56	80.35-67
G.....	66	43½	65.90-66
H.....	112	86	76.68-112
I.....	109	86	78.98-109
K.....	137	93.46	73.75-137

In the JOURNAL of May 5 the table failed to give the return of Co. F, Capt. Turner, which had not then been received. It will be seen that this company has the highest percentage in the regiment for attendance during the period.

NINTH REGIMENT.—The Bill brought before the Legislature at Albany, to pay back the Ninth (their claim for uniforms worn out during the war) passed the Assembly and Senate at Albany last week, and was signed by the Governor. Col. Hitchcock and officers are to be congratulated on the successful issue of their efforts, as this was the fourth time the same was brought forward, and the Bill on each former occasion was killed. This gives them \$90,000 towards a uniform fund, independent of their regular yearly uniform allowance, and the French red frock coat is now *un fait accompli*, and from the sample coat we have seen, we not only consider it durable and serviceable, but very soldierly looking. It will be double-breasted, with dark blue trimmings. Black patent leather body belt and cartridge box and bayonet sheath will be worn with same, thus doing away entirely with white cross belts. The officers' coats will be trimmed with dark blue velvet, cuff on sleeves, and collar, with a little gold lace on the edges. The Russian shoulder knot will probably be adopted. The band will, if the uniforms can be had in time, appear on the 30th inst. on the occasion of the Division Parade.

Company G, Captain Britton, paraded 82 men on Tuesday evening, its being the last drill of the company for the season. The men looked well in line, being attired in full dress uniform, and went through the drill of the school of the company in a very creditable manner, especially considering the fact that over sixty per cent. of the company are new members.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The seventeenth anniversary of Co. F, "Carroll Guard," was celebrated on Wednesday evening, May 2, at their armory. Part first embraced a well selected literary and musical programme, including an address from James Tanner, of the Grand Army of the Republic, a man young in years but old in experience. He was a soldier in 1861, and had both his legs taken off at

Bull Run; nevertheless he walks and is as popular with the National Guard as with the veteran organization of which he is commander. He was enthusiastically received and loudly applauded. Col. G. B. Squires, A. A. G. of the G. A. R., also a veteran, gave two recitations, which were most admirably rendered. Singing by the Glee Club of Co. B; piano solos and duets by various members of the company. The audience was select and brilliant. At the conclusion of this portion of the programme, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Bready presented a very handsome gold medal on behalf of the company to Priv. Ward, he having recruited the largest number of men during the year. A collation was spread in an adjoining room and all invited to partake. The small drill room was decorated, and here the guests enjoyed themselves in the dance till past 12 o'clock. Capt. J. Frank Dillont together with his lieutenants neglected nothing which could add to the interest of the occasion. The affair was very enjoyable from first to last, and the reunion of the "Carroll Guard" so many times celebrated is now looked forward to with bright anticipations which are always realized in the event, and this occasion was no exception.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—The closing drill, review, dress parade, and presentation of marksman's badges of this regiment took place on Wednesday evening, May 3, at the Armory of the 13th regiment, Col. Jas. McLeer commanding. The evening was somewhat stormy, yet there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present. The formation of the line was delayed until 9 o'clock. The field and staff were all present. There were ten commands of about twelve files each, though not equalized. The review was first in order, reviewed by Gen. James Jordan commanding brigade, who was accompanied by his full staff, and the marching of the men was remarkably good and they were steady throughout the entire evening, while standing at "attention," "parade rest" and "in place rest" was most absolutely observed. After the review, the Colonel ordered the Captains to reduce to eight files front, and the regiment was exercised in battalion movements for about three-quarters of an hour. The drill was very satisfactory, and shows good material in the 14th. Following the drill came "dress parade" during which ceremony the Marksman's badges were presented, the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Franchise, Major Jewell making the address. Some officers and about twenty-four men were the fortunate recipients of this much-coveted honor. A good deal of time was consumed in the distribution, as each man was deliberately called forward and the badge carefully pinned upon his coat. This was somewhat tedious for the men standing so long in the ranks, but as they used to say in the service, when drilling with knapsacks, "it is all for discipline." The last man having received his badge, the men were ordered to their places in line, and the ceremony of dress parade was finished, it being just 11 o'clock. No dancing followed. Gen. E. B. Fowler, who commanded this regiment during the war, was a very attentive and interested observer throughout the evening, and seemed much pleased with the fine appearance and efficiency of the men.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The following named officers of this command have been commissioned: Capt. T. M. Daly, Capt. C. T. Smith, First Lieut. C. D. Sabin, Second Lieut. L. G. Van Vechten.

The final reception of the above command took place Tuesday evening, May 8th, at the Armory. For some time it had been looked forward to with much interest as the chief event in military circles. The truth and justice of the above statement will be clearly understood when you know the tickets were one dollar each admitting one person; and it was estimated there were from three to five thousand people present, and only three hundred complimentary tickets given out. Both galleries, extending the entire length of the Armory, were filled, and a heavy line were standing and seated entirely around the four sides of the main drill-room. The regiment was in its very best trim, and showed to exceedingly good advantage. The line was formed at 8.30 and was composed of ten subdivisions of sixteen files each, commanded by Col. Porter; Lieut.-Col. Camp and Major Horsfall present on duty. "Dress-Parade" was the first thing in order, and was satisfactorily performed—with exception of the maneuvering of the band—which was the "worst" we have witnessed for a long time; we hardly know where to attach the blame. After they had passed down the lines and were counter-marching to get in position for return, they came so far forward as to entirely surround the commanding officer of the regiment. The music was good. After dress-parade the presentation of Marksman's Badges was in order, and two markers came forward six paces in front of the center, and as the Adjutant read the names of those entitled to receive the badge they stepped to the front; the officers on the right, and the men immediately on their left. Seven officers and fifty-four men were included in the list. Col. Gildersleeve made the presentation address—clear, brief and concise. He said: "Gentlemen of the 22d Regiment, I congratulate you on the success you have achieved as marksmen, and now by the courtesy of your gallant Colonel I have the distinguished honor to present to you on behalf of the State of New York, the badges which you have won. The success which you have achieved by study and practice in your armory, and with your rifles upon the range at Creedmoor, has come to you in the same way in which permanent success is attained in the various walks in life; by patient and persevering toil which renders the achievement more honorable and the symbol more valuable. You are distinguished above your comrades in that you have accomplished what they have failed to attain. It remains for them to try again, having the benefit of your example and the stimulus of your success." Col. Gildersleeve was loudly applauded by the civil spectators, and although the men in the ranks, standing at attention, no doubt thanked him in their hearts, they were true to their discipline and duties as soldiers, and remained immovable.

The regiment was then reviewed by the Mayor of New York, accompanied by the President of the Board of Aldermen and Major-Gen. A. Shaler and staff; all in citizens dress. When the regiment was presented the Mayor stepped forward and gracefully raised his hat in acknowledgment of the salute. The passage in review, both in quick and double time, was very handsomely done; the men were remarkably steady while at "attention."

After the review Colonel Porter gave the regiment a short drill, marching in column of fours in quick and double time—forming close column of division—marching in line (by wing) and changing to column of fours both in quick and double time. All of the exercises were of a high order of excellence, and it may well be said this regiment maintains the high reputation by which it has so long been characterized. Every precaution was taken, and the arrangements were complete for the accommodation of the large number of guests present. After the military portion of the exercises were concluded Col. "F." Capt. Smith, entertained a large number of their friends in their company room.

The floor was quickly cleared, and Gilmore's Band of 65 performers took position in the center of the main drill room and performed some choice selections, concluding with the Grand Centennial Quadrille, introducing "Russian National Airs" (in honor of the Russian guests "who were expected," but who were not present.)

The closing reception of the 22d regiment was in every way a great success, and reflects great credit upon both officers and men.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present, in addition to those already named, we noticed Col. B. C. Ward, Lieut.-Col. J. N. Partridge, Captains Story, Truflow, Williams,

Jay, Smith and 1st Lieuts. Richardson and Cowing, all of the 23d regiment; also Captain Crommelin and Lieuts. Hurley and Wetherill, of "K." Co., 1st regiment, N. G., of Pennsylvania.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble in full dress at the armory on Monday, May 14, for review, inspection and distribution of marksmen badges. The regiment will be reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe. The members are cautioned to provide themselves, at once, with white trousers; those appearing without will be returned as absentees. The non-commissioned officers will provide themselves with the proper chevrons of their respective ranks, those not complying will be regarded as absentees. Fine for non-attendance from \$3 to \$6.

The following changes are announced: Priv. J. G. Feist, D. regimental commissary-sergeant; Priv. J. Appel, quartermaster-sergeant; H. Priv. J. Klein, quartermaster-sergeant; G. Priv. C. Doerlich, sergeant; G. Priv. L. Lutz, corporal, G. The following named are detailed as general guides and markers: Sergt. C. Werner and M. C. Burger, right and left guides; Sergts. H. Noll and F. Waage, markers A and B.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The old armory of the 47th, which has been once condemned, braced up, and repaired, was thronged Wednesday evening, May 2, with an almost overwhelming attendance of spectators to witness the competitive drill between the right and left wings. Admission was by invitation ticket, which rendered the audience a very select and intelligent one; many of the most prominent and fashionable people of the "City of Churches" were in attendance. They seemed to take in the situation, for they came very early and were thereby enabled to take advantage of position and location. The officers and men were at their very best, a new life (if possible) seemed to be infused into all. It was plainly observable in the twinkling of the eye and the light elastic step. If a stranger from the Pacific coast had dropped in, being wholly unacquainted with the situation, he would have readily determined that something more than usual was expected; and why was this the case? It was nothing but a drill, no extra inducements were held out, and no celebrated personages were advertised to be present. It was a competitive drill, rivalry, innocent, harmless; nevertheless a powerful stimulant, and an element of strength which is as natural in mankind as any element which we recognize every day. It is this same element which makes world's fairs and centennial expositions a success; competition or a determination not to be outdone by our neighbors, but to succeed and take the forefront, to be first in everything which is worth striving for. Any line of labor or course of action which is oft repeated in the same manner though not hard per se, finally becomes very tedious if not absolutely repulsive, and if something can be interjected which will give zest and new impetus, that is what should be desired and sought after. Now we know of nothing which so easily and effectively gives tone and vim to a drill as a little wholesome rivalry. This idea was fully corroborated by the observation of what took place at the drill of the 47th. This regiment is now one of the best drilled in the 2d Division, and very much credit is due to the field for their persevering hard labor through the past winter, and we venture the assertion without any fear of contradiction that it would be hard to find in any regiment of the National Guard, in any State, three field officers more capable or better fitted to discharge their respective duties than are the field of the 47th. This competitive drill of which we speak afforded an opportunity which we have rarely ever seen in any regiment, that is the three field officers in full command of a battalion drill during the same evening; first the full regiment eight companies of twelve files each (all the men that could possibly be maneuvered in this room), commanded by Colonel David E. Austin, for more than half an hour. The left wing was now marched down stairs and the right wing was commanded by Maj. Bradley for forty minutes. This wing was now withdrawn and the left wing returned commanded by Lieut.-Col. Brownell. Every man in the ranks and every officer seemed to realize that every person in the room was a judge and on their individual action hung the verdict. Now this is as it should be. That this was the case was shown by their action during the drill, and the minute the drill was dismissed every one was anxious for a decision of merit; of course there was a diversity of opinion, many of the spectators had friends and acquaintances in the line, and it is hard to see any faults in those in whom we only look for excellence. This difference of opinion only created still more lively interest among the critics, and all seemed to be included in this class, not omitting the ladies, for they know a good deal about infantry tactics. So far as the drilling of the two wings, we don't care to express any preference; in fact it would be exceedingly difficult in justice, they seemed to be very evenly balanced, and the drilling was remarkably good. We are perfectly satisfied with the result, and say to all you did splendidly. Col. P. H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector; Lieut.-Col. Samuel Richards, A. A. G. 5th Brigade; Lieut. Hoffman, Gatling Battery, were present. Dancing closed the exercises.

This regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform for instruction in rifle practice, with Wingate's Indicator, and with ball cartridge, in the regimental rifle gallery, as follows: Field, line and staff officers, on Monday, May 7; Co. A and B, on Tuesday, May 8; C and D, on Thursday, May 10; E and F, on Friday, May 11; G and I, on Monday, May 14; K and N. C. S., on Tuesday, May 15. The regimental inspector of rifle practice will be present on each evening and keep a record of all scores. This regiment will assemble in dress uniform (fatigue caps) on Sunday, May 13, for the purpose of attending divine service.

The following changes are announced, viz: **Appointments.**—H. B. Moore, first lieutenant and quartermaster; G. L. Fielding, left general guide. **Resignation.**—F. M. Pierce, captain G. **Elections.**—F. Harrison, first lieutenant K; E. R. Trussell, second lieutenant K. **Discharges.**—Expiration of Term—Sergts. J. J. Gibbon, B; J. H. Hannan, E; Corp. H. M. Pearce, E; Privs. B. G. Conklin, A; D. J. Scully, B; C. W. Ames, D; M. A. Jones, D; J. F. Scholes, D; G. W. Russell, E; E. Roy, E; J. A. Palmer, F; O. A. Williams, F; D. Carroll, G. **Physical Disability.**—D. Carroll, G. **Dropped.**—Removed from State—Ord. Sergt. H. B. May, N. C. S.; Privs. J. B. Woolven, B; J. D. Bergen, D; M. Kelly, D; J. Murphy, D; F. W. Edwards, E; F. T. Newcome, E; W. H. Porter, F, residence and place of business unknown; G. Cary, G, enlisted in U. S. Navy; P. F. Dunne, G; J. T. Henderson, G; E. Heyman, G. **Habitual Neglect of Duty and Non-Payment of Fines and Dues.**—Privs. E. T. Neville, H. C. Cheshire, H. D. Stocking, E; W. G. Rudyard, A. Dalton, W. Fitzsimons, M. Duffy, T. Duffy, F. J. Smith, J. F. Linch, I. Scott, J. Holland, W. Casey, G; C. Beam, J. Ferguson, H. W. Connolly, Purcell C. Barnard, K. **Reduced to the Ranks.**—Hospital Steward T. H. Gill, for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues. **Returned to the Ranks.**—Corp. V. C. Field, G, at his own request. **Expelled.**—Priv. G. J. Syphers, D, for habitual neglect of duty. **Furloughed.**—Sergt. C. E. L. Henrichs, E. **Died.**—Priv. P. J. Kahiert, E.

The following non-commissioned officers, having received their warrants, will be respected and obeyed accordingly: B. B. Cornell, 1st sergeant drum corps; J. A. Gray, 1st

sergeant, A; H. L. Cornell, sergeant, I; J. S. Parker, sergeant, K; A. W. Lohdell, corporal, A; J. M. Rankin, corporal, A; G. L. Fielding, corporal, G; H. W. Oakly, corporal, K; A. B. Cornell, corporal drum corps.

Enlistments for Quarter Ending March 31, 1877.—C. Christian, O; T. D. Longstreet, D; J. W. Welch, I; E. E. Titus, I.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIV.—The troops of the 12th brigade will parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor, May 10, to compete for the Marksman's Badge, and for 3d class practice on May 21, June 7 and June 22. The following officers are detailed to command the detachments: Col. J. Ward, 12th Infantry, May 10; Lieut.-Col. S. V. R. Cruger, 12th Infantry, May 21; Lieut.-Col. J. T. Camp, 23d Infantry, June 7; Major J. H. Horsfall, 23d Infantry, June 22. The medical officers are Major A. T. Hills, Major T. H. Burchard, Major A. S. Clarke, Capt. H. L. Simms.

FIFTH BRIGADE.—Gen. Jourdan has issued an order from which we make this extract:

It is with pleasure that the brigadier-general announces for the information of this command that Lieut.-Col. Harry H. Beadle, Maj. Wm. R. Syme, Capt. John H. Tinken, Thomas Dean, J. Frank Dillon, and J. Frederick Ackerman (Inspector of Rifle Practice), First Lieuts. Wm. E. Gar, Edward M. Smith Geo. R. Dietrich, Wm. A. Linden, Jr., Second Lieuts. Geo. T. Byrner, Thos. R. Brooke, Wm. A. Brown, and Richard B. S. Grim, 13th regiment; Capt. Harvey B. Denison, Henry Boivie, First Lieuts. Wm. Wendel, Hassall Nutt, Second Lieuts. John J. Gould, Peter E. Erickson, and John W. Nutt, 14th regiment; First Lieut. August Graue, 15th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. Geo. Giehl, Capt. John H. Osterman, Wm. Heerd, and Chas. M. Hartmann, 28th regiment; and Second Lieut. John H. Von Thun, Jr., separate Troop of Cavalry, recently promoted, have appeared before the Brigade Board of Examiners, and having passed most creditable examinations, were commissioned accordingly (or will receive their commissions). The results of duty, so well performed by this board, will have a most beneficial effect on the efficiency of the brigade. The brigadier-general regrets the necessity that compels him to call the attention of gentlemen, elected or appointed to the rank of officers in this command, to the propriety of assuming the uniform, duty, rank, or command, of commissioned officers previous to receiving their commissions, and duly qualifying according to law.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—This command will assemble at the parade ground, Prospect Park, in fatigue uniform, on Wednesday, May 30, for drill, instruction and review. The following named officers of the brigade staff have received brevet commissions: Lieut.-Col. and Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Wm. R. Bunker, colonel by brevet; Maj. and Insp. of Rifle Prac. Henry S. Manning, lieutenant-colonel by brevet.

In compliance with General Orders No. 1, c. s., headquarters 2d Division, N. G., S. N. Y., the rifle practice in this brigade, during the coming season, will be conducted at Creedmoor, as follows: On May 17 and 18, all officers and enlisted men who are now marksmen, together with those who are in the first class, and those who may hold certificates from their respective inspectors of rifle practice, that they have acquired the necessary skill, will compete for marksmen's badges, the infantry on the 17th, and the Troop and Battery on the 18th.

Commanding officers of regiments will detail from their commands twenty-five men to act as scorers on each of the following named days: From the 47th regiment on July 12 and August 16; from the 23d regiment on June 4 and August 27; from the 33d regiment on June 15 and August 10. They will report to the Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, at Hunter's Point, on the days and at the hour above designated.

THE NEVADA BADGE.—The following letter has been received:

VIRGINIA CITY, April 27, 1877.

Col. W. C. Church, Army and Navy Journal, New York:

DEAR SIR: In consultation with Co. A, National Guard, the donors of the Nevada Badge, they have concluded to reduce the minimum number of men required of companies contesting for said badge to 33; also to change "any position" at 500 to any position head to the target, which seems to be required by new rule for military shooting. The above changes to be made providing they meet with your approval. I cannot see that the modification proposed can work any injury to the company at present holding the badge, consequently should meet with no opposition from its members. The reduction of the minimum will probably allow a greater number of competitors. What are the conditions imposed upon State military teams competing for the New York State prize the coming fall? Will there be accommodation for camping on the ground; if not, can the necessary quarters be procured near at hand so as to permit of practice upon the grounds? We may possibly send a Nevada team, should we feel equal to the occasion. Yours respectfully, C. C. BATTERMAN.

Col. Batterman's proposition is warmly approved by Col. Wingate, G. I. R. P., S. N. Y., who thinks the change a most admirable one. The present number is so large as to practically render the badge of but little value. Camping accommodations will be furnished on the range, and practice allowed.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The competitions and practice upon the range at Creedmoor, L. I., during the month of May, 1877, are announced as follows:

Mondays, 14th, Infantry of 3d Brig., 1st Div.; 21st, Infantry of 1st Brig., 1st Div.; 28th, Infantry of 2d Brig., 1st Div.

Tuesdays, 6th, 15th, 23d and 29th, Amateur Rifle Club, competition for selection of a senior and junior team.

Wednesdays, 2d, Amateur Rifle Club, competition for selection of a senior and junior team; 9th, practice; 16th, at 11 A. M., first competition for a Parker shot gun, presented by Mr. Frank B. Van Sichen. Open to all members N. R. A. Rifle and position, any within the rules. Distance, 1,000 yards. Rounds, 30, and two sighting shots. Entrance fee, \$1. Prize to become the property of the competitor winning it three times, not necessarily consecutively. At 3 P. M., competition for the "rifles," 7th Regiment Rifle Club; 300 yards; 23d and 24th, practice.

Thursdays, 10th, Infantry of 1st Brig., 1st Div.; 17th, Infantry of 5th and 11th Brig., 2d Div.; 24th, Spring Meeting N. R. A.; 31st, Infantry of 3d Brig., 1st Div.

Fridays, 11th, Infantry of 3d Brig., 1st Div.; 18th, Cav. and Artillery of 1st and 2d Div.; 25th, Spring Meeting N. R. A.

Saturdays, 5th, at 11 A. M., third competition for the "Sharpe" Rifle Company's prize of \$250 in gold. National Rifle Association. Open to all comers. Rifles, any. Entrance fee, \$1. Distances, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Fifteen shots at each distance. No sighting shots, nor previous practice allowed on the day of the match. At 3 P. M., eighth competition for the "Marksman's Badge," N. R. A. Open to all comers. Distances, 300 and 800 yards. Position, standing at 200; any, with head toward the target, at 800 yards.

Sundays, Five shots and two sighting shots at each distance. Wagon, Remington rifle, State model. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Highest aggregate score to take the badge and one quarter of the entrance money. At 3 P. M., competitions for the "Diamond Badge," 200 and 500 yards, and "Morris Medal," 500 yards, 7th Regt. Rifle Club, 12th, at 3 P. M., second competition "Winchester Company Match," at the running deer target. Open to all comers. Distance, 100 yards. Any rifle (including repeaters) to wind gauge to be used, but shots to be fired from the center of the barrel. Six runs (three each way), as over the target as practicable to be fired during each run and while the deer is within the firing space. Bull's-eye to count 4; centre, 3; outer 2. A fine of ten cents to be imposed for each shot fired when the deer is outside of boundaries, or which may strike the haunch. At 10:30 A. M., Special Team Match at long range.

Brooklyn v. New York. Six competitors on each side. At 3 P. M., competition for the "Morris Medal," 500 yards, 7th Regt. Rifle Club, 12th, at 11 A. M., second competition for the "Remington prize," \$300 in gold. Open to all comers. Rifles, any.

Remington breech-loader within the rules N. R. A. Must be loaded at the breech, with cartridges as furnished from the fac-

tory of E. Remington and Sons, which will be issued by the superintendent of the range to each competitor, at the firing points, in sealed packages, at \$1 for 40 rounds; all shells to be returned. Distances, 300 and 1,000 yards. Rounds, 30 at each distance. At 3 P. M., eighth competition for the "Spirit of the Times" Medal. Open only to members of the National Rifle Association. Distance, 300 yards. Position, standing. Rifle, any. Rounds, 10, with privilege of two sighting shots. Entrance fee, 50 cents. 26th, at 3 P. M., competition for the "Shells," 500 yards, 7th Regiment Rifle Club.

Attention is called to the following order issued by the Range Committee, N. R. A., viz: "That on and after April 25, 1877, no person will be allowed to use the range without wearing and exhibiting his membership badge. GEO. S. SCHRAMMERHORN, Jr., Sec. N. R. A."

THE FIGURE OF MERIT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD FOR 1877.—In the discussions in relation to the "figure of merit" in rifle practice of the different organizations of the National Guard, some doubt appears to exist as to what figure should be considered as "first-class," and what as indifferent. As the practice for the coming season is about commencing, a few calculations upon this point will be interesting to make an intelligent comparison to be made of the scores as they are published, and to inform the commanding officers of the various regiments what is expected of them. The maximum figure of merit which constitutes perfection is 250, and can only be made by an organization of which all the men were marksmen, and had made full scores in the third class. It would be constituted as follows:

Average points, third class (10 shots) b. p. s.	50
Per centage of marksmen	100
Per centage of first class shots	100

Figure of merit

This of course, being perfection, can never be attained. The following figure of merit may, in the present state of rifle practice in the 1st and 2d Division, be considered as "very good," and will not probably be surpassed during the present year:

Average points, third class	30*
Per centage of marksmen	35†
Per centage of first class shots	50‡
Less per centage of third class shots	30§

Figure of merit

The great attention that has been paid in the various brigades to the instruction of the poorer shots, in aiming drill and practice with Wingate's Indicators, together with the system adopted of having those who fail to qualify at Creedmoor to shoot again on the same day, will undoubtedly result in a great improvement. Several of the regiments may, and probably will bring up the average points in the third class to 30, as it involves a gain of but from 5 to 7. Still they will have to work to do it, as it would really be an improvement of 20 per cent. In marksmen the 71st gained in 1876 14.47 per cent., the 33d 6.02, and the 7th 5.13, so that some of them may gain the 7 or 8 per cent. required to bring their per centage up to 35. The main difficulty to be contended against will be to get the necessary per centages of the three third class shots into the first class. The 12th has but to gain 4 per cent. to do it, but the others will need to use the most careful instruction to accomplish it; when they have, however, they will have done much to make their regiment effective as a fighting organization. The following "figure of merit" may therefore be considered "superior:"

Average points, third class	25
Per centage of marksmen	30
Per centage of first class shots	40
Less per centage of third class shots	30

Figure of merit

The following as "moderate:"

Average points, third class	20
Per centage of marksmen	18
Per centage of first class shots	30
Less per centage of third class shots	40 (no surplus)

Figure of merit

Anything lower than the latter should, at the present time, be considered as decidedly inferior and as showing that the organization has not availed itself of the advantages at its command during the past season. We hazard these predictions at the commencement of the practice. Let us see how near the result will show them to be correct.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.—The 23d regiment, Col. Josiah Porter, will receive the 23d regiment, Col. Rodney C. Ward, at the Wall street ferry, New York side, at 3:30 P. M. Saturday, May 12, escorted by the 1st Battalion, passing the city Hall Park, giving his Honor Mayor Ely a marching salute; thence up Broadway to the Fourteenth Street Plaza, where Gen. W. G. Ward will review the troops. This is a handsome compliment to the 23d, and, to a certain extent, is in conformity with the recent suggestions of a correspondent of the JOURNAL. Although in no way a drill, still it brings troops of different commands together, and tends to remove petty jealousies, and helps to strengthen a fraternal feeling.

CONNECTICUT.

SECOND REGIMENT.—The New Haven [Battalion of this regiment, comprising Cos. B, C, D, E and F, had their Spring parade Monday May 7, Col. Smith commanding. The battalion assembled at 8:30 A. M., and marched to the grounds of the New Haven Rifle Club, corner Crescent and Goffe streets, where the day was spent in rifle practice, drill, etc. The scores made in the rifle practice were very poor indeed, and showed decidedly the lack of proper armory instruction. The drill of the battalion was confined to a few simple movements and parades of ceremony. About four o'clock in the afternoon the regiment marched into the city and made a short street parade, closing with a dress parade on the public square. In these the battalion, as usual, showed to good advantage, there being but little to criticize.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Gatling Battery will fire a salute of one hundred guns at Fort Green on Decoration Day.

—Co. I, 13th (N. Y.) regiment, Capt. Cochen, will have its closing drill on Wednesday evening, May 16.

—Co. K, Capt. W. D. Brennan, 14th (N. Y.) regiment, paraded May 7 at the funeral of Sergt. P. H. Dunning.

—Drills in aiming practice will discontinue in the 9th (N. Y.) after this week.

—GILMORE'S 23d regiment band needs drilling in marching. Its playing is faultless.

—The 9th (N. Y.) armorer has invented a steam machine by which he can clean seventy-five rifles in first class shape in one hour's time.

—Co. F, 9th (N. Y.) regiment, Capt. Walton, have in view for second lieutenant the crack shot of a certain regiment in the 1st Division.

—Next Monday night the 33d (N. Y.) regiment will be reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Ira L. Beebe, and the marksmen will re-

*Highest averages in 1876 were: 12th, 25.05; 8th, 25.74; 14th, 22.75; 23d, 32.67; 23d, 19.72; 71st, 18.88; 7th, 18.88.

†Highest in 1876: 12th, 18.50; 71st, 17.18; 8th, 13.13; 7th, 13.11; 23d, 11.84; 23d, 11.58; 14th, 9.06.

‡Highest in 1876: 12th, 46.02; 23d, 23.19; 71st, 20.98; 8th, 20; 7th, 15.94; 23d, 11.09; 14th, 9.96.

§Lowest in 1876: 12th, 26.85; 8th, 27.08; 23d, 40.22; 7th, 43.77; 23d, 43.92; 71st, 51.11; 14th, 54.63.

Only surplus in 1876: 12th, 19.17.

Figure of merit in 1876: 12th, 62.72; 8th, 38.87; 23d, 34.25; 71st, 34.16; 7th, 31.99; 14th, 31.81; 23d, 31.56.

ceive their badges; the affair will close with a ball. A general invitation is extended to all officers in the National Guard, who are expected to appear in full uniform.

—The vacant letter A in the 71st (N. Y.) regiment is likely to be reorganized, as it is in the hands of an efficient officer, who is determined to make a company out of it.

—Capt. Weber's company, of the 71st (N. Y.) regiment, held a very enjoyable evening on the occasion of their closing drill, ending up with a hop, which a great many of the fair sex participated in.

—The 23d (N. Y.) regiment have just placed in their armory a very handsome new safe for the protection of books, papers and official records.

—On Thursday, May 10, Cos. B, E, G and H, 28th (N. Y.) regiment, paraded, and were received by the officers at Col. Obernier's residence.

—In the last match of the Amateur Rifle Club at Creedmoor Mr. H. Sturt carried off the honors for the second time with a score of 305 out of h. p. s. 325.

—Col. McLeer, of the 14th regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., congratulates his command on the approaching completion of their armory on the 1st of August, and advises that proper measures be adopted by the several companies to create a fund for furnishing the company rooms.

—The "corner-stone" of the proposed "New York Soldiers' Home," now in process of erection at Bath, Steuben County, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Wednesday, June 13. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver an address. The semi-annual encampment of the "Grand Army of the Republic" meets at Bath at the same time.

—Under the auspices of German Metternich Post No. 122, G. A. R., a dramatic performance was given in Williamsburgh, N. Y., Monday night, May 7. The play was *Krieg und Frieden* (War and Peace). It was witnessed by all the military people of Dutchtown, and they say that although Maj. Fred Karcher, who took the part of Adjutant in the cast, "brought down the house," they were glad that in that five act piece he was killed in battle in the first act. The proceeds will be sent to the Soldiers' Home committee.

—The Montgomery Greys and Governor's Guards (Ala.) had a battalion drill Wednesday evening, May 3, Lieut. Col. J. N. Glimmer commanding, assisted by Lieut. Davis acting as adjutant, and Corp. Sanguinetti acting as sergeant-major. The ceremony and review was very satisfactorily performed; the men marched with a good deal of steadiness and precision. The parade was witnessed by a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen who thronged the sidewalk. Many compliments were paid by the spectators to the gallant soldier boys for their manly bearing and their prompt execution of the various evolutions.

—The third competition for the Sharps Rifle Company prize of \$250 in gold at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards took place on Saturday, May 5, at Creedmoor. The following were the scores: C. E. Hydenburg, 300; H. S. Jewell, 196; L. L. Allen, 193; H. Fisher, 192; L. Weber, 190; E. H. Madison, 173; J. H. Waters, 167; W. S. Elmsdorf, 165; G. L. Morse, 162, and S. Frederick, 153. The Poppenhausen Badge was won by Capt. J. A. Gee, of the 8th regiment, E. DeForest, W. J. Oliver, D. C. Pinney, F. H. Holton, and E. W. Candee, of the 33d, and Lieut. Hassall Nutt, of the 14th, were competitors.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

W. S. S. asks: Has the Government made provision for appointing a graduate of one of the colleges supplied with a Regular Army instructor of the Army with the rank of second lieutenant? ANSWER.—Not yet.

DESERTER.—President Grant issued an order in 1873 pardoning deserters who might surrender themselves, but it does not now apply. See JOURNAL April 14.

J. R.—We know of no system of drill for the police by Gen. Upton.

OLD READER.—The JOURNAL of April 28 contains an order giving details regarding appointments as superintendents of National Cemeteries. Don't know anything about the engraving you mention.

INQUIRER.—The surgeons appoint their own apothecaries. (See Navy Regulations, ps. 95 and 96, pp. 11 and 12.) The applicant must apply to the surgeon of the ship.

R. K.—The *St. Mary's* is a State school ship (New York). Know nothing of the regulations concerning enlistment or pay of the boys. Must apply on board.

ENQUIRER.—Apothecaries are appointed in the Navy by the medical officers in charge of hospitals and of vessels in commission, with the approval of the commanders.

AN APPLICANT.—Rendezvous are not now open for enlistment of recruits. None are enlisted except continuous service and honorably discharged men who have had experience. Boys between the ages of 16 and 18, to service until 21, are enlisted on the Minnesota at New York, Constitution at Philadelphia, Saratoga at Washington.

H. (Fort Fred Steele) asks: What is the duty of a military storekeeper of the Army—that is his rank, uniform, etc.? ANSWER.—There are military storekeepers of ordnance and military storekeepers of the Quartermaster's Department. They rank as captains of cavalry, and have the pay and emoluments of that grade. Their duties are to look after and keep in proper order the stores pertaining to their departments, and they are generally stationed at the larger depots of supplies, arsenals, etc. G. O. 92 of 1872 says the uniform for all storekeepers shall be "a single-breasted coat, as lately worn by captains of the staff, with staff shoulder straps to indicate rank."

F. M. (Camp Baker) asks: An enlisted man tried by the civil courts in this Territory for murder, found guilty of "manslaughter," and sentenced to three years in the territorial penitentiary, was discharged from the service while serving sentence. Is he entitled to any of the benefits (as a U. S. prisoner), such as transportation to place of enlistment, etc., now extended to prisoners discharged from Leavenworth prison? His term of confinement expires next June, he receiving the allowance of time for good conduct. ANSWER.—We do not think he is. Being under sentence by the civil authority, the military branch could not properly be called upon to provide him transportation at the expiration of his sentence. Possibly the prison laws or rules provide for such cases as you mention.

W.—Section 2 of the act of March 3, 1875, in regard to retired officers is as follows: "That all officers of the Army who have been honorably retired for reason of disability arising from wounds received in action shall be considered as retired upon the actual rank held by them, whether in the Regular or Volunteer service, at the time when such wound was received, and shall be borne on the retired list and receive pay hereafter accordingly; and this section shall be taken and construed to include those now borne on the retired list placed upon it on account of wounds received in action: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing act shall apply to those officers who had been in service as commissioned officers twenty-five years at the date of their retirement; nor to those retired officers who had lost an arm or leg, or has an arm or leg permanently disabled by reason of resection, on account of wounds, or both eyes by reason of wounds received in battle; and every such officer now borne on the retired list shall be continued thereon notwithstanding the provisions of section two chapter thirty-eight, act of March thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and he is also provided that no retired officer shall be affected by this act, who has been retired or may hereafter be retired on the rank held by him at the time of his retirement, and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and are hereby repealed." We believe at there is neither any law nor any decision forbidding a retired officer to hold a civil position under a city, county, or State government.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

HQDS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, }
NEW YORK, May 4, 1877. }

THE annual meeting of the New York Commandery Military Order L. L. was held at Delmonico's, Wednesday evening, May 2, 1877, at 8 o'clock. The following companions were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Commander, Bvt. Major-General Geo. H. Sharpe, U. S. Vols.; Senior Vice-Commander, Commodore Geo. M. Ransom, U. S. Navy; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Major-General James McQuade, U. S. Vols.; Recorder, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. C. A. Carleton, U. S. Vols.; Register, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. John J. Milbau, late U. S. Army; Treasurer, Bvt. Major Henry C. Lockwood, U. S. Vols.; Chancellor, Major Ivan Talbot, U. S. Vols.; Chaplain, Chaplain Wm. H. Thomas, U. S. Vols.; Council, Brig.-Gen. John Cochran, U. S. Vols.; President, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John L. Broome, U. S. M. C.; Brig.-Gen. Joseph B. Kiddoo, U. S. Army (retired); Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Edward Jardine, U. S. Vols.; Capt. Daniel L. Braine, U. S. Navy. The following candidates were elected companions of the 1st class: 2d Lieut. Julius W. Knowlton, Bvt. Capt. Henry S. Manning, and Asst. Surg. James H. Denny. Elected by the Third Quadrennial Congress of the Order, held at Boston, Mass., April 11, 1877, companion at large of the 1st class: Bvt. Col. Alexander F. Sterling. The following is the Annual Return of Funds of the Commandery:

To the Credit of the Relief Fund.	
On deposit in Metropolitan Savings Bank.....	\$1,835 00
Merchants' Clerks ".....	1,246 00
German ".....	1,188 00
Seamen's ".....	502 00
Union Trust Company.....	1,227 00
Total.....	\$5,998 00

The above fund bears interest, variously, at four and six per cent., and not a dollar has ever been applied to any purpose other than that of relief.

To the Credit of the Resident Fund.	
On hand by the Treasurer.....	\$54 00
By order of Maj.-Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, Commander:	
CHARLES A. CARLETON,	
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols., Recorder.	

A VERY brilliant wedding was that of Lieut. L. C. Logan, U. S. N., to Miss Lizzie, eldest daughter of Admiral D. D. Porter, which came off at Washington, D. C., May 9. The ceremony took place at "The Church of the Epiphany," and was an imposing and picturesque scene. The most prominent members of the Government and of Washington society, together with some distinguished strangers, were present.

A PRESS despatch says: The Department of State has not yet been officially informed through the proper Russian source of the existence of war between Russia and Turkey. The latter, it will be recollected, made known this fact to the Department several days ago. When Russia shall be heard from, the Department may frame such a reply to each, as our position toward the belligerents requires. Every proper measure will be taken to strictly observe our neutral relations, while yielding no rights of our citizens under treaties and international law. There is reason to believe that the Russian ships will soon depart from our waters. It is not known here that they have done anything contrary to our laws, but on the contrary have strictly respected them.

THE result of the recent election for officers and Board of Managers of the Army and Navy Club, is as follows: President, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall; Vice-President, Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr.; Secretary, Col. Charles Treichel; Treasurer, Col. Kent. House Committee, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Col. Gebhard and Capt. John Wharton. Board of Managers, Gens. Aspinwall, Davies, Geo. H. Sharpe, James McQuade, M. T. McMahon, Herron, Joshua T. Owen, Colonel Charles Treichel, Capt. Wharton, Colonel Gebhard, Colonel Kent, Gen. K. Knox, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Col. H. C. Lockwood and William R. Garrison. The club is in excellent condition, and new members are being constantly added. The club will remain at its present location, No. 28 West Thirtieth street, till May, 1878, and the facilities for the enjoyment of its club life are being increased. To the officers of the Regular Army and of the old volunteer forces it is a great boon and a delightful resort.

Not long since there was an examination at the Portsmouth (England) Navy-yard of young and ambitious midshipmen, who were desirous of securing a certain subtenancy, which was to be filled by competition. One of the candidates was asked to "demonstrate the resistance developed by a galvanometer when connected with a Daniel cell." To this he replied: "The dimensions of this most remarkable State prison have not been handed down to posterity. It is, however, generally supposed to have been 40 by 30 by 20 feet, and filled with lions. How the lions got there will probably never be explained. It is one of those things no person can understand, and is a remarkable proof both of the courage and the scientific knowledge of these heathens. The lions are now dead. So are the folk who put them there. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*" The Examining Board reported adversely to the young man's claims.

THE Forth correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes the following report of a recent atrocity perpetrated by the Turkish government itself: "The young students of the Military School, as I informed you, presented a petition to the Porte denouncing Midhat's banishment as unconstitutional and soliciting his recall. The students were marshaled out into the school-yard and bidden to reveal the author of the petition. One of them, Ali Nasmi, a most promising pupil, aged 22, stepped forward and avowed himself guilty of the authorship. He was imprisoned and tried and last week condemned to receive 200 blows with a stick on the soles of his feet. He died under the infliction after receiving 105 blows." Very few readers of the *Times* may be fully aware of the horrible nature of this torture. The victim is first thrown flat on his face, and legs bent up, so that the soles of the feet are horizontal; the feet are held in this position by a long staff and chain. One who had passed through the dreadful torture says: "At first the pain was excruciating, but my feelings in time became numb, and it was like beating a bag of wool. It was six weeks before I could walk even with crutches, and for more than three years my feet and ankles were very much swelled and, though 20 years have elapsed since then, I still suffer."

THE ENGLISH TORPEDO SYSTEM.

IN view of the extensive naval preparations for possible war now making by Great Britain, the following account of her torpedo system, given in the House of Commons March 19, by Lord C. Beresford, an officer of the Royal navy, is of interest. Lord Beresford said: There were four torpedoes at present in use in Her Majesty's navy. First, there was the "Herveys," or "towing" torpedo, which was towed from a derrick end, or the yard arm, over or against the enemy, and which exploded on striking. Then there was the "ground torpedo," which was a mine torpedo, intended for the defence of harbors or to close the mouth of a canal, or to protect our ships. It exploded by electricity, communicated either from the shore or a ship, or by an enemy striking a floating and partly buoyant body connected with the torpedo. Next there was the "spar torpedo," which was carried in a boat, no matter how small, and which exploded either on touching the side of a vessel or by electricity used by wire from the boat. But by far the most formidable—he might even call it the most awful—weapon of maritime war was the Whitehead torpedo; and it was this which threatened to change the character of naval warfare. It was a body 14ft. in length and 16in. in diameter. It was made in three pieces—the head, which contained a bursting charge of 360lb. of gun-cotton; the balance chamber, which contained a contrivance for setting it so as to remain at any depth it was wished to travel under the water-line; and, lastly, the air chamber which contained the engines and the compressed air to drive them. Their length was 19ft., the diameter 18in., the appearance being exactly that of cigar pointed at both ends. The head or foremost end contained the pistol or detonator which exploded the charge. The after-end supported the screws—a right and left handed screw—which propelled the torpedo and were made of the finest steel. The air chamber was tested to 1,200lb. on the square inch, although for service it was only loaded to 800lb. The Whitehead torpedo could be made to go at the rate of 20 knots for 1,000 yards, and at any depth that was wished from 1ft. to 30ft. It could be set to explode either on striking an object or at any particular distance under 1,000 yards. It could also be set so that if it missed the object aimed at it would go to the bottom and explode on half-cock, or come to the top on half-cock so as to be recovered, as it had buoyancy enough just to float on the surface of the water when not in motion. It was fired by what was called an "impulse tube," which, out of a frame fitted to a port, discharged the torpedo into the water. It could be fired above the water, but would at once go to the depth it was set for, and then go straight to the object, no matter how fast the ship from which it was discharged was going, or how fast the object aimed at might be sailing or steaming. It was calculated to make a hole on bursting of 70ft. area, and there was no doubt that if one of them hit a ship of any sort or description at present on the water she must at once proceed to the bottom. He would now state what he believed to be the only way of resisting the attack from these infernal machines. He did not think that with ordinary vigilance a ship was likely to be hit with the outrigger or by the Hervey torpedo, as in the one case the Gatling gun would destroy the boat, and in the other, in these days of accuracy of artillery fire, the torpedo itself could be destroyed, or the yard or derrick from which it was towed could be accounted for. A Whitehead torpedo was, however, a totally different weapon, and the first intimation you would get of it was by going to the bottom. The torpedo vessel or boat need not be nearer than 1,000 yards, and, promising that the first three shots did not take effect, she could still deliver more, as at night time the vessel's position at that distance was absolutely safe, and the vessel fired against would be positively unaware of the attack until she was blown up. The newly-invented electric light from the tops was a great help to the party attacked, but it was his firm belief that if three or four boats of great speed attacked a vessel from different points of the compass, and if they were commanded by smart officers, nothing that she could do would save her from being hit by one or more of them. He had, therefore, in his motion asserted the expediency of adding torpedo boats and vessels to the fleet without delay.

The only manner in which the Whitehead torpedo was to be combated was by having attached, not only to the fleet, but to each line-of-battle ship or heavy ironclad two or three satellites—namely, very fast schooner-rigged steam vessels, like the steam yachts of the present day, to be fitted as torpedo vessels, and also armed with light guns capable of destroying any vessel of their own description which they might approach, besides being able to destroy any big vessel if they could come near enough to discharge their own Whitehead torpedo. In build they should be as near a yacht as possible, doing not less than 12 knots an hour, but with a lower freeboard, capable of remaining at sea and using sail power. The low freeboard was desirable as there was less likelihood of a shot hitting the boat. The idea of protecting a large ironclad with wire nets he did not think at all possible for many reasons. It would reduce the speed of the ships of the *Devastation* class by five or six knots an hour, and the Whitehead torpedo was fitted with sharp "guides" which would go clean through a half-inch wire netting. A spar torpedo, moreover, could reach over the nets and have full effect upon the vessel. The next point to which he wished to draw attention was equally important—namely, the want of an organized system in connection with our defensive coast torpedoes. The defensive operations were in the hands of about four companies of Royal Engineers. Now, what he would like to see was not only a large body of seamen instructed in the matter, but also all our boatmen, coastguard men, and pilots. Of course, the actual firing of the torpedoes must always be done by trained

electricians, but the laying down and taking up of them was essentially a seaman's work. It required a knowledge of the way of handling boats, of tides, soundings, position by bearings, coiling clear, paying out cables, and making bends, etc. For all these things the navy was particularly qualified, but they must have the practice also. He thought all our squadrons ought to be exercised in this matter, as in the event of a war, what would now take weeks to accomplish could be done in a few days if the fleet had practice. He would give an instance that was suggested to him the other day. Supposing that while our fleet had been anchored in Besika Bay circumstances had led to a combination of other European nations against us, and that we had found it necessary to hold the entrance of the Dardanelles and also to protect our own shores from invasion—if the fleet had been trained in torpedo work, a few ship loads of ground torpedoes would, by being laid down in a few days, have rendered the passage perfectly impassable, two or three ships would be left to fire them as occasion offered by electricity, or keep off vessels or boats which would have tried to countermine them, and the rest of the large fleet would have been free to act elsewhere. The Germans, the French, and, he believed, the Americans, had begun this work with a system of divided responsibility, but had found it did not answer at all; and now they had all got a regular naval torpedo corps worked by blue-jackets and naval officers. He thought it was most important that we should not only have a regular naval coast defence, but also that our squadrons should be drilled in the work of laying down and taking up torpedoes. If we went to war the navy must be called in for this duty, and there were many places we should have to defend abroad by means of torpedoes, particularly our coaling stations, so it was necessary to familiarize the men and officers to the use of these weapons, as to get rid of that sort of dread, of an undefined nature, which must occur to any one, with the knowledge of an unseen danger. The First Lord of the Admiralty had thoroughly recognised the importance of this new warfare, as was apparent from the increased expenditure he was going to propose for torpedoes and experiment—namely, £80,000 for torpedoes and £4,000 for experiments. Nothing he had said would, he hoped, be construed into criticism in any way whatever; but he had thought it right to bring the matter into public notice, as it had so completely changed maritime war. We might manufacture guns and build enormously powerful ships, but ramming and torpedoes must be the warfare of the day.

FORCES OF RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

OUR Paris contemporary, *L'Avenir Militaire*, publishes a comparative statement of the Russian and Turkish Armies. To commence with the Russians, it says that the Army of the South, which was formed last September, has been reduced to four army corps, two having been told off for the defence of the littoral. Each of the army corps is composed of two divisions of Infantry and one of Cavalry, with Artillery, &c., to correspond; or, twenty-four battalions, eighteen squadrons, and fourteen batteries, two of which are Horse Artillery. The regulation effective of an army corps, which was easily attained on mobilization, and has since been kept up, amounts to 36,000 men; or, 28,000 Infantry, 3,500 horse, 108 guns, and 4,000 non-combatants. Independently of the four army corps, the Grand Duke Nicholas has under his orders four battalions of Chasseurs, two divisions of Cossacks of the Don, four regiments of scouts, composed of men from Kuban and Zerek, two batteries of Cossack Horse Artillery, twelve mountain batteries, three battalions of Sappers, and a siege train. The Grand Duke has, therefore, under his orders a force of 209,000 men, not including the two army corps detached to protect the coast. It appears that preliminary operations have been rather hampered by want of railway accommodation, and by only one line existing where two are absolutely necessary. Besides this, the obstinacy of the old Russian party has been found to have created difficulties. That party insisted that Russia should have a gauge of her own, and consequently the Russian carriages cannot run over the Roumanian rails. It will be necessary to lay down a third rail, so that the delay of changing carriages may be avoided. The reserves of the Army of the South, consisting of about 80,000 men, lie in Padolia and Bessarabia, and will be easily moved to the front when required. The Army of the littoral will have to protect the Crimea and a number of other places on the shores of the Black Sea, where Hobart Pasha and his fleet will have it much his own way. The entire Transcaucasian Army is composed of 68 battalions, 82 squadrons, 35 field batteries, 3 battalions of Sappers, and siege train. The effective is set down at 75,000 Infantry, 10,000 Cavalry, 280 guns, &c. The reserve is composed of two divisions of Infantry, stationed in the Kazan district, and on the move to the front, and in a short time the Army will be reinforced by Mahomedan Volunteers and Irregular Cavalry. Turkey is, therefore, menaced by 500,000 men, or by two-fifths of the military force of her redoubtable antagonist. At the same time, nine new army corps are in course of formation, and Infantry regiments have been ordered to constitute their reserve battalions, and this measure, when executed, will give Russia as a second line 164 battalions; regulation effective, 3,772 officers and 179,272 men. It is said that forty-six of these battalions will shortly be concentrated in Bessarabia. All the Infantry regiments have completed their depot battalions, and numerous local detachments are being formed into regiments. As regards the Turkish Army, not so much is known, but the *Avenir* considers that the Mussulman forces in Europe are not strong enough to cross the Danube and to attack the Russians. The Porte, it is remarked, possesses an immense advantage in holding the command of the Black Sea, but it is feared Russian numbers will

prevail in the end. The Army of Anatolia, consisting of eighty-two battalions, eighteen squadrons, and twenty-three batteries, is concentrated in a quadrilateral, under the command of Achmet Moukhtar Pasha, and, at Batoum, Polish, Hungarian, and English Artillery officers are teaching the young Turks how to shoot with Krupp guns. According to the *Avenir*, the places along the Danube have been armed with extraordinary activity. Varna has been provided with eight detached forts, and the place possesses 200 siege guns, twenty-four being Krupps. There is an Egyptian contingent at Varna, and the garrison is under the orders of Blum Pasha, who is one of the instructors which Prussia sent to Turkey some twenty years ago, after the visit which Von Moltke paid to that country.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE forts in the neighborhood of Halifax are being supplied with improved guns and ammunition. Much activity is displayed by the military authorities. Three iron-clads are to be stationed there and another regiment—the 42d Highlanders—is expected shortly.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople states that the appointment of Col. Valentine Baker to the command of a brigade has been cancelled, on the recommendation of Redif Pasha, who says the Turkish army does not require any European officers. A further telegram says that although Col. Baker is not to have his promised command in the army, his command of the new Gendarmerie, with the rank of general, is confirmed.

Broad Arrow says: It is to be regretted that the American beef imported at Liverpool and Bristol is for the most part subject to the same drawback as the native contract article—namely, the presence of bone; but, in some respects, the British soldier might possibly benefit if his supplies were drawn from the new source, for we understand it is rarely if ever that American bullocks have more than five shin bones, a deficient formation of rump, or partial absence of ribs and sirloin.

THE French papers describe an invention for driving horses by electricity. The coachman is to have under his seat an electro-magnetic apparatus, which he works by a little handle. One wire is carried through the rein to the bit and carried to the crupper, so that a current once set up goes the entire length of the animal along the spine. A sudden shock will, we are gravely assured, stop the most violent runaway or the most obstinate jibber. The creature, however strong and vicious, is "transformed into a sort of inoffensive horse of wood, with the feet firmly nailed to the ground." Curiously enough, the opposite effect may be produced by a succession of small shocks. Under the influence of these the veriest screw can be endowed with a vigor and fire indescribable.

WHILE there is likely to be trouble in the "effete monarchies" of Europe, says *Broad Arrow*, the Republics of the New World, which Canning said were "called into existence to redress the balance of the Old," are not free from war rumors. The Venezuelan Government, it is said, have given the American Ambassador his papers, and sent him home. Washington telegrams indicate that this step will be regarded by the American Government as an act of war, and that the Venezuelan representative will also be dismissed. With the cheese-paring policy lately pursued in the United States in regard to the Army and Navy, a war even with a small State like Venezuela would be a troublesome and expensive business.

COMMANDER ANNESLEY DENHAM, R. N., writes to suggest that the shoal referred to last week as a recent discovery off the coast of Brazil is the "Victoria," discovered in 1852 by H. M. S. *Herald*, Capt. Denham (now Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Denham), when on her outward passage on a voyage of exploration and survey. The deep sea lead was kept constantly going both out and home, and when in latitude 20 deg. 45 S. and longitude 37 deg. 47 W. from no soundings, nineteen fathoms were suddenly got; the ship was anchored and remained there several days, while the bank was ascertained to spread eighty miles by twelve.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: Major Sir Rose L. Price, of the Royal Marines, has made a statement in his book, "The Two Americas," which affects not alone the honor of the naval service, but also the relations of this country (England) with a foreign State. He asserts that owing to the heavy impost placed upon all silver leaving Mexico, the people having dollars or bars which they wish shipped, smuggle them on board our men-of-war, "which seem to cruise in Mexican waters for no other purpose than that of aiding and abetting the subjects and residents of the country to break her laws." The gravity of this accusation is very great, and it is increased by the fact that Sir Rose Price was a guest on board one of her Majesty's ships, and may therefore be supposed to have obtained the information from personal observation. The statement has no doubt been made in perfect good faith, but it is one deserving of inquiry.

THE reinstatement of Hobart Pasha in the Royal navy, says *Broad Arrow*, places our government in a peculiar dilemma with regard to Russia. Our Foreign Secretary could scarcely protest with any emphasis against the employment of Russian officers in the Servian quarrel, while an English captain was threatening the Black Sea ports with a Turkish fleet. Lord Derby, indeed, goes so far in his partisanship as openly to state that a high position in the English service "would be of material advantage in supporting Hobart Pasha in the position he occupies at the Porte, and might properly be accorded it as a matter of Imperial policy." The admiralty, adopting this view, have reinstated Capt. Hobart in the English navy, to which he is "now entitled to rise by seniority to the rank of retired admiral." With the Russian fleet recruiting its

sailors in American ports, and a Turkish squadron commanded by an English half-pay officer, complications may very easily arise very puzzling to the professors of international law, and with a foreign enlistment act in force, Admiral Hobart Pasha's position, in the event of hostilities, might become rather embarrassing.

THE *United Service Gazette* understands that the "helmet" has been finally adopted as the head-dress of the British Army. So the Prussianising process is to be pushed as far as possible. As far as our information goes, the helmet is to be worn by the Infantry of the Line only. The Prussian landwehr do not wear the pickelhaube, but rejoice in the old shako, and the Militia and Volunteers will probably be left to their own devices, under War-Office control. The Highland regiments will, of course, retain the dramatic, if highly exotic, bonnet, for the wearing of which by any Scotchman there is no warranty whatever, till in a happy moment it was devised as an adjunct to the fancy but effective costume of kilt, plaid, sporran, and all the other adjuncts which go to the equipment of the modern "Highland laddie" in his war-paint. There can be no doubt that a well-made, light helmet is very serviceable and becoming, but in India it is oftentimes rendered unsightly and heavy by massive, hideous folds of puggeree; and the Rifle Brigade have carried *esprit de corps* (and *mal du corps*) to such an extent in that part of the Empire as to endure black helmets and black puggerees. However, the British helmet will be head-gear of a different sort.

"AN OLD HOLY BOY" writes a London contemporary: "As one of two brothers (now commissioned officers) who had the honor at one time of serving her Majesty as private soldiers in the 9th regiment, allow me to state, in reply to the inquiry as to the origin of the nickname 'Holy Boys' borne by that distinguished regiment, that I believe the correct version is as follows: During the war in the Peninsula the regiment wore the old cross belts, and on the breast-plate was the figure of 'Britannia' (an honor won during a former war), which the Spaniards mistook for a figure of the Virgin Mary, and thought the regiment was a Roman Catholic one, specially distinguished as such, and so named it—I don't know what it is in Spanish—but in English, 'The Holy Boys,' a title the regiment is very fond of, and by which name it was well known not only in Spain and Portugal, but also in India during two campaigns, and latterly in the Crimea. I remember well the deep regret in the ranks at the time of giving up the cross belts of parting with the figure of 'Britannia'—the emblem of the nation. Another honor the 'Holy Boys' had at one time was of wearing mourning fringe on the sleeves of the coats in honor of the part they took at the burial of Sir John Moore at Corunna. These honors were dearly cherished. I take this opportunity of mentioning a characteristic of an old commander of the 'Holy Boys'—it was to fight at the head of his regiment in India in his shirt sleeves, and so, bravely fighting, he bravely fell."

WE have received a copy of "The Newspaper Directory for 1877," just issued by S. S. M. Pettengill and Co., the well known Advertising Agents of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. There are reported in it the names, character (political, agricultural, religious, medical, etc.), and names of publishers of no less than 795 dailies, 79 tri-weeklies, 125 semi-weeklies, 6,606 weeklies, 122 semi-monthlies, 771 monthlies, 16 bi-monthlies, and 60 quarterlies, published in the United States and the British American Provinces. The book contains 376 pages, and embraces an immense amount of valuable information, showing great labor and care in its collection and preparation. It gives all necessary facts about 8,574 separate publications, while it is also interesting and valuable for the general reader, the student of American periodical literature, and the observer of American institutions. The book is sold at the low price of \$1.00 per copy.

NO ONE should be without a good clock, and who can afford to be that reads the advertisement of S. B. Jerome and Co., New Haven, Ct., in our issue of last week.

CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP.

The perfume of COLGATE & COMPANY'S CASHMERE BOUQUET EXTRACT and TOILET POWDER will be appreciated by all who have enjoyed the delightful fragrance of the Toilet Soap which is so universally esteemed.

H. N. SQUIRE, 97 FULTON-ST.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Sterling Silver, &c., Rogers' and Meriden Plated Ware 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal were Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

GOODLOE-BECK.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Lexington, Ky., April 17, by the Rev. Green Clay Smith, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector of Christ Church, Major GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss BETTIE, only daughter of Hon. James B. Beck.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Ordinary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

SWANN.—On Monday, at his residence in Annapolis, suddenly, of apoplexy, Col. RICHARD SWANN, Commissary of the Naval Academy, in the 66th year of his age.

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finds general favor with both these branches of the public service. Letters from our Military and Naval Officers establish the GREAT UTILITY of the preparation, as a preservative of health and a remedial agent, in camp, in the field, and on shipboard. Surgeons attached to both branches of the service state that as a cathartic, corrective, anti-bilious and anti febrile medicine, it is by far the best that has ever been introduced into Military and Naval hospitals. They report, unanimously, that its operation upon the stomach, the liver and the bowels is in the highest degree salutary, and recommend it as an article of the first necessity in warm climates and in all localities where epidemic or endemic fevers prevail. They also speak in the highest terms of its TONIC VIRTUES, and its efficacy in preventing the complaints of the stomach and bowels, so often generated by exposure, malarial, an undue amount of salt provisions and an insufficiency of vegetable food. It has, likewise, the great merit of being a most agreeable and refreshing beverage.

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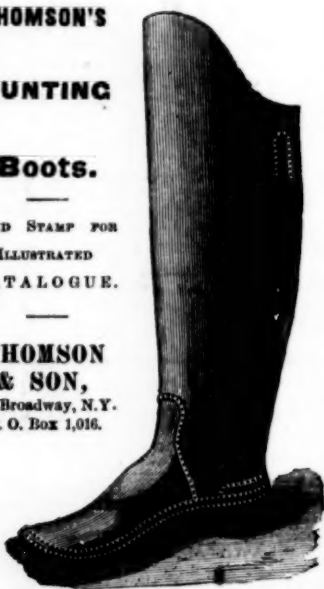
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[From the Rod and Gun, Nov. 18, 1876.]

THE REMINGTON GUN.—Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, of the American Rifle Teams, 1874, 1875, and 1876, Lt-Col. 12th Regt., writes under date of Nov. 10:

I have just returned from the Big South Bay, where I have been gunning for ducks. I tried for the first time the Remington 10 gauge gun I purchased from you last Summer. My success with it was excellent. In my judgment its shooting capacity cannot be surpassed. I want no better gun, and if I did I don't believe I could find it, even among the expensive grades of English guns.

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